

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FEATHER—Paris: Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1976. Variable. Temp. 31-44 (70-57). Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1976. Variable. Temp. 31-44 (70-57). Thursday, Feb. 12, 1976. Variable. Temp. 31-44 (70-57). Friday, Feb. 13, 1976. Variable. Temp. 31-44 (70-57). Saturday, Feb. 14, 1976. Variable. Temp. 31-44 (70-57). Sunday, Feb. 15, 1976. Variable. Temp. 31-44 (70-57).

9,127

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1976

Established 1937

Palme Resigns as Swedes End Socialists' Rule

By Bernard D. Nossiter

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (AP)—Olof Palme went down in yesterday's election, 44 years of Social Democracy in Sweden.



Palme, after learning of the election.

head a caretaker government until a new government could be formed.

Speaker Henry Allard said he would contact all party leaders tomorrow for separate consultations. He said he would propose a new premier to parliament when the body assembles Oct. 4.

A loose coalition of three moderate parties will now take over, winners by a decisive margin according to Swedish standards.

With all precincts counted, it appeared that the coalition would enjoy an 11-vote edge in the parliament, 180 to 169, over the Socialist bloc. Three years ago, the Social Democrats and their Communist allies ended up in a 175-175 tie with the moderates.

The next premier is virtually certain to be Thorbjörn Fälldin, a 50-year-old sheep farmer and leader of the Center party. Mr. Fälldin is a sober, slow-speaking man who tackles problems with earnestness.

Emotional Campaign

He waged an emotional campaign to halt Mr. Palme's plan for a big expansion in nuclear power, arguing that reactors and their waste products endanger human life.

Mr. Fälldin has promised not only to halt the planned increase of eight more nuclear power plants but also to dismantle the five now generating.

But the voters do not seem to have responded to this issue. Mr. Fälldin's party saw its strength



VICTORY IN SWEDEN—Meeting the press in Stockholm after their election victory are Liberal Pehr Ahlmark (left), Centrist Thorbjörn Fälldin, probably the new premier, and Gesta Bohman, leader of the Conservative party.

diminished by four seats to 86. He owes his victory to his Liberal and Conservative allies, both of whom support nuclear expansion.

The Conservatives gained 5 seats, to 55, and the Liberals also gained 5, to 39.

Mr. Palme's Social Democrats lost 4 seats, to 153, and the Communists also lost 4, to 17.

The Stockholm stock exchange reported the industrial index rose 13.35 points, a record one-day increase here, before dropping back slightly to a 10.38 advance at the close of trading.

The nuclear issue will clearly be the first big hurdle for the coalition to leap. But after two generations in the political wilderness, compromise may not be all that difficult.

In fact, little change is expected in the main lines of Swedish policy. All the major parties not only support the comfortable welfare state here but promised to enlarge its benefits. They all favor the collaboration between business, government and labor that has given Sweden the highest living standard in the West.

Finally, they all endorse a neutrality that recognizes that any military threat will come from the East.

There is, however, likely to be a change in Sweden's sometimes flamboyant style on the international scene. Mr. Palme, a bright and articulate politician, sought to enhance Sweden's peacemaking role with vocal and financial support for Third World "liberation" movements.

His bitter condemnation of the U.S. Christmas bombing of Hanoi in 1972 led to the recall of the

U.S. ambassador. More recently, he has tried to play a mediating role between the United States on one side and Angola and Cuba on the other.

Mr. Fälldin and his allies are unlikely to express anti-U.S. sentiment. Gesta Bohman, leader of the Conservatives, the second-largest party in the coalition, is a staunch defender of Washington and even spoke out in favor of the United States in Vietnam.

In what amounted to a con-

Talks' Failure Rival Forces in Lebanon Step Up Military Operations

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (NYT)—Lebanese Syrian and rival forces stepped up their military operations today in the wake of the failure yesterday of fire talks between their leaders.

Artillery and tanks stationed near Sfar, about 19 kilometers east of here, started firing at positions in the mountains of Aintura. The attack within two hours after the failure of the abortive meeting

had been attended by Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis, Syrian leader Hafez Assad, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Sarkis, who had been in Beirut since his election, was reported to have shelled the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Stronghold Shelled

Leftist Christian militias reported to have shelled the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Lebanon, there has also been intercommunal fighting.

There were reports of clashes between members of the Phalange, the principal Christian militia, and Christian soldiers taking their orders from Col. Antoine Barakat, an officer of the now-disintegrated Lebanese Army.

The clashes, in eastern Beirut and the area of the coastal town of Jounieh, are part of a dispute over which of the two organizations should have control of certain barracks in east Beirut and along the littoral.

Mr. Sarkis, who had been in Beirut since his election, was reported to have shelled the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Stronghold Shelled

Leftist Christian militias reported to have shelled the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.

Beirut, Palestinian and Moslem forces attacked the area of Aley, a leftist stronghold, in the mountain west of Beirut. He demanded Syrian withdrawal from the area.



Franz-Josef Strauss

Linking Him to Lockheed Bribes Strauss Charges Soviet Intelligence Plot

BONN, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Former West German Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss today accused the Soviet secret service of trying to defame him by circulating forged letters linking him to the Lockheed bribery scandal.

In an interview with the newspaper Bild Zeitung, he accused the Russians of circulating fake Central Intelligence Agency letters implicating him in bribery.

He said that the aim was to keep West Germany's coalition government in power after next month's elections by discrediting the opposition.

Mr. Strauss is leader of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of the

Christian Democrats, who have said they would name him vice-chancellor and finance minister if they won the general elections Oct. 3.

A former Lockheed Aircraft Corp. lobbyist in West Germany, Ernest Hauser, has said that \$12 million was channeled to the CSU as its commission for the sale of Starfighter jets to the West German Air Force when Mr. Strauss was defense minister.

Wrongdoing Denied

The party and Mr. Strauss have denied any wrongdoing. Bild Zeitung gave details of the interview prior to publication to the press.

Asked about Starfighter deal documents missing from Defense Ministry files, Mr. Strauss replied: "I don't know. I left the ministry 13 years ago."

He recalled that he had started a bribery investigation in 1961 when the first rumors began circulating. He said that the probe was ended nine years later by Helmut Schmidt, now Chancellor, then defense minister, because nothing had been learned.

Mr. Strauss said that the government had found nothing new and accused it of cooking up the old suspicions against him as election propaganda.

He said he was not against an official inquiry into the Lockheed affair but that it would also have to go into allegations that a Lockheed lobbyist received "thousands of dollars" destined for the two present governing parties, the

Social Democrats and the Free Democrats.

A senior Justice Ministry official has gone to Washington to negotiate with the U.S. government on West German access to congressional files on the Lockheed scandal.

Talks Prepared

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—U.S. and West German officials today prepared to open negotiations on exchanging information about possible Lockheed payoffs.

Paul G. Coughlin, an official of West Germany's Ministry of Justice, began the process with a brief courtesy call on John Kennedy, a deputy assistant attorney general in the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

Mr. Coughlin and Mr. Kennedy said that no substantive matters were raised during the session. Substantive discussions will begin tomorrow.

Position Restated

But Mr. Smith has adamantly reiterated his long-standing position in several speeches and interviews in recent weeks that he would not submit to majority rule within two years. He reported "high spirits" today have led inside sources to predict that the Prime Minister may have been able to convince the U.S. and South African leaders to lengthen the timetable.

However, black African leaders have made it clear to Mr. Kissinger that they will not accept a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Rhodesia Leader Says Settlement Is Now Possible

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 20 (WP)—A confident Prime Minister Ian Smith indicated tonight that the "tough negotiating" with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster in Pretoria yesterday could lead to an early peaceful settlement of Rhodesia's 11-year-old constitutional crisis.

In a nationwide radio address, the Rhodesian leader said "concrete results" achieved in the seven-hour session had paved the way for a solution that could end the rapidly escalating guerrilla war and the rebellious country's political and economic isolation.

Rhodesians now anticipate hearing the results of the Pretoria talks and the government's decision on Friday night, when Mr. Smith will speak to the nation. Government sources here expect the Prime Minister will have given his answer to Mr. Kissinger by that time as well.

The interim will be the toughest for Mr. Smith as he tries to convince his Cabinet and 80-member parliamentary caucus to accept the Kissinger proposals. Several government officials indicated tonight that they do not believe the Prime Minister has altered his plan to keep the government in "responsible hands" and prevent a hand-over to majority rule within two years under the British and U.S. plan.

In the toughest week since declaring unilateral independence from Britain in November, 1965, Mr. Smith will present the Kissinger plan for debate to the Cabinet tomorrow and to his parliamentary caucus on Thursday.

Free Hand

Although last week's annual congress of the ruling Rhodesian Front party gave Mr. Smith a free hand to negotiate with Mr. Kissinger, it is well known that his constituency would not accept any form of hand-over to black rule in the near future.

The Prime Minister has not yet leaked any details of the U.S. plan, but there is general optimism here that the length of the talks yesterday—initially expected to be brief—indicates that Mr. Smith was able to put forward his case and alternative suggestions.

The Prime Minister in effect acknowledged this tonight when he said of the session: "We did start by asking one another questions and trying to clarify the position, but clearly towards the end there was a bit of bargaining, negotiating."

The Rhodesian leader's proposals have also not been disclosed, but it is believed that they center around the establishment of a multiracial "coalition" executive which would eventually allow at least equal black-white representation.

Last month the Rhodesian Parliament passed controversial legislation allowing the appointment of Cabinet ministers from outside Parliament, believed to be the first step in this direction.

Position Restated

But Mr. Smith has adamantly reiterated his long-standing position in several speeches and interviews in recent weeks that he would not submit to majority rule within two years. He reported "high spirits" today have led inside sources to predict that the Prime Minister may have been able to convince the U.S. and South African leaders to lengthen the timetable.

However, black African leaders have made it clear to Mr. Kissinger that they will not accept a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger, who said last night in Pretoria that he expected Mr. Smith to report "favorably" on the British-U.S. plan to transfer power during a two-year period from white-minority rule to the black majority, said upon the Prime Minister's return to Pretoria.

Mafia Suspects Find Barren Island 'Much Worse Than Jail'

By Sari Gilbert

CALA REAL, Asinara Island, Italy (WP)—At the end of a cement wharf that extends into the Mediterranean Sea, a bored-looking man in a straw hat sits fishing with a makeshift line and pole.

Aside from a jottering dog and two Italian paramilitary policemen, or carabinieri, seated in a parked jeep, there are no other signs of life. But a seemingly abandoned hospital, once an international quarantine checkpoint on this rocky island off the northern Sardinian coast, is not entirely deserted.

The low, white buildings built at the end of the last century now house 38 alleged members of the Mafia from Calabria and Sicily, and a small number of carabinieri and regular policemen assigned to guard them.

The separately quartered Sicilians and Calabrians are not in jail. They are untried, suspected Mafia members confined by court order to this almost deserted island for periods of up to four years.

And they are so angry that most of them recently staged a 10-day protest that ended only when they were allowed to meet with a Calabrian magistrate. One of them, since transferred to a town on the mainland, has filed a complaint against the Italian government with the Council of Europe.

1965 Law

Based on a 1965 law designed to protect society against potentially dangerous individuals, Italy's concept of "obligatory domicile," or preventive detention, has been termed unconstitutional by jurists. They say it smacks of measures adopted in the Fascist period and that its application in a near-desert island like Asinara is questionable.

Outsiders rarely set foot on this 20-mile-long island, uninhabited since 1885, when the population was evacuated to make way for a penal colony. It is now totally off bounds, even to the Sardinian vacationers who used to swim and catch sea urchins in its many inlets and coves.

Italy 'Obligatory Domicile' Law Questioned by Victims, Jurists

Carrying a special permit, I got a warm welcome from a group of Calabrian confines, who immediately offered coffee and a tour of their unimproved quarters and pleaded for a hearing in the outside world.

"We're here primarily because we're ex-cons," said Giuseppe Iuliano, from the province of Reggio Calabria. Police suspect him of organizing several of Italy's recent kidnappings. His criminal record includes illegal possession of firearms, unproved murder charges and accusations of aiding and abetting fugitives.

Italy's fellow tenants include many names that have become household words for readers of Italy's crime news.

Other inmates

Salvatore Mammoliti and his cousin Rosario Rugolo are suspected of involvement in the 1973 kidnapping of Paul Getty 3d. Rocco Giuffre is from Genoa, where a feud between

the Giuffre and the Pelligrino families has already resulted in the death of 16 persons and the wounding of 28. Ignazio Fullano is thought to be a right-hand man of Mafia boss Luciano Liggio, the alleged founder of Italy's "kidnappings, Inc."

"This is much worse than jail," said white-haired Diego Stilitano, who ought to know, having spent 15 years and four months behind bars for murder before good conduct won him a parole.

Like the others, Stilitano claims to have gone straight since his misdeeds of the past. "But in any case," he said, "without being tried we are being forced to live in unsanitary and inhumane conditions where we are isolated from our families and friends, where there is no doctor, and no medicines, where we can't work, and where we are confined to one barren square kilometer of space."

Like many of the other 21 Calabrians who live three to a room in a dilapidated hospital ward with only one working bathroom, Stilitano and Iuliano were arrested in a police dragnet June 21 that followed the murder of a Calabrian who had been singled out for kidnapping and whose brother is a member of Parliament.

Lacking evidence to convict the men of any specific crime, Calabrian magistrates relied on the 1965 preventive detention law.

Law's Requirements

"But," said a Sardinian jurist, Sergio Pisu, "the law calls for residence in a regular Italian municipality where jobs are available and where the confine will not be forced to come into contact with other suspect persons."

Asinara fulfills none of these requirements. Only formally a part of the mainland city of Porto Torres, it has no stores, no garbage collection and only one telephone. The penitentiary, where mail arrives, is off limits for the presumed mafiosi.

Once a week, weather permitting, a police launch takes two of these ritual prisoners, a Calabrian and a Sicilian, to Porto Torres by motorboat where they have three hours to buy food and other supplies for the entire community. While items are supplied and changed once a month, the Mafia must provide for their own food.

"Only 17 of us get a state subsidy of \$2 a day," explained Stilitano, who left behind what police thought was a suspiciously profitable olive oil business. "The rest of us have to get money sent from home, since unlike the inmates of the Asinara penitentiary, we are unable to work in fields or workshops."

According to one of the local carabinieri, the island was chosen because many mainland towns refused to accept the Mafia. But a spokesman for the Interior Ministry in Rome said that past confinement of suspected Mafia to northern towns led to the northward spread of the vast kidnapping syndicate that originated in the south.

U.K. Bank Acts After Pound Falls by 2 Cents

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The pound fell about 2 cents against the dollar in early trading here today and the Bank of England apparently intervened to support its currency. The pound closed at \$1.7214 in interbank trading, down from \$1.7341 Friday.

The reason for the fall was probably the realization that Britain can no longer give sustained support to the pound. Story Page 3.

Satellite Spying Involved

Sweden Reportedly Paid U.S. For Aerial Photos of East Bloc

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The Swedish government has been secretly purchasing satellite and other reconnaissance pictures of Eastern Europe from the United States in an effort to follow troop movements and military operations, according to a widely respected newspaper linked to the Social Democratic regime of Premier Olof Palme.

Swedes Vote Socialists Out

(Continued from Page 1)
cession statement, Mr. Palme attributed his defeat to the nuclear issue. He thinks it paralyzed his party workers in the campaign's closing days and invigorated the opposition.
In addition, some Swedish voters took to heart the argument that the unbroken rule of one party threatened Swedish democracy.
Another factor was the growing irritation with the ever-expanding bureaucracy that administers the welfare state. Its occasional high handedness was underlined by the case of film director Ingmar Bergman, who has gone into self-imposed exile after being harassed by tax authorities.
Finally, the high taxes needed to support welfare worked against the government.

Bonn Opposition Cheered
BONN, Sept. 20 (AP).—West German conservatives today saw the Swedish voters' rejection of Socialists as a boost to their own election hopes. But the ruling Social Democrats said it would have no effect on this country's Oct. 3 parliamentary elections.
Christian Democratic leader Helmut Kohl, hoping to oust Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his Social Democrats, said other European countries should follow the lead of Swedish voters.
But former Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrats, said the Christian Democrats were mistaken if they thought the results in Sweden signified anything for West Germany.

Satisfaction in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—U.S. officials expressed private satisfaction today over the defeat of Mr. Palme and the Socialist bloc.
Although U.S.-Swedish relations have improved steadily during the last two years, Mr. Palme was never a popular leader here. His government irritated Washington by its support of the Palestine Liberation Organization in UN votes and in its identification with leftist revolutionary movements in Third World countries.

The allegation followed reports last week that in the early 1970s the Swedish government channeled more than \$250,000 in secret payments to the chief of U.S. Air Force intelligence. Those allegations, published in a radical fortnightly, Folket i Bild, were initially denied by government officials here.
Later, Foreign Minister Sven Andersson and Sweden's commander in chief, Gen. Stig Synnergren, confirmed that payments had been made but said that they were for "electronic goods and in no way payment for services rendered."

'Deliveries' Go On
"The deliveries of goods are continuing and, if the receiver of payments so wishes, we will use the same method of payments," Gen. Synnergren said at a news conference.
A retired U.S. general, Rocky Triantafellou, who was chief of Air Force intelligence at the time the payments reportedly began, has acknowledged a "transaction" fitting the description given in the magazine. He said that the transaction was a matter "between nations" and that he could not discuss it.
The weekend report about the reconnaissance pictures appeared in Aftonbladet, a mass-circulation afternoon newspaper closely tied to the Social Democratic party and the powerful Swedish Trade Union Confederation, which has 1.3 million members. To diplomats and Swedish civil servants, Aftonbladet's publication of the allegation gave it considerable weight.
Gen. Synnergren said late Saturday: "These reports are false." He declined further comment.

Palme Embarrassed
The allegation that Sweden maintained secret funds to buy electronic equipment from the United States seriously embarrassed the Socialist government of Premier Palme, who has stressed a policy of Swedish neutrality and independence from the superpowers.
Why Aftonbladet published its report of the satellite pictures on the eve of yesterday's elections here remains unclear.
The report implied that the alleged payments for U.S. satellite material were made in secret because of Sweden's neutrality. The defense staffs of NATO nations such as Denmark and Norway receive some satellite photographs free of charge, on a temporary basis, but sometimes they must pay for such photos, according to the newspaper.



FOR THE OPPOSITION—A wall poster in the West German capital showing Helmut Kohl, head of the Christian Democratic Union, who could become chancellor if his opposition party won the general elections which are scheduled to be held on Oct. 3.



FOR THE MAJORITY—Two posters on the streets of Bonn urging Germans to vote for the Free Democrats and the Social Democrats, which make up the ruling coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is shown on the poster at the right.

W. German Polls Disagree on Election Trend

3 Surveys Give Contrary Forecasts
BONN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Three recent public opinion polls simultaneously predicted three different outcomes for the Oct. 3 parliamentary election in West Germany.
A poll commissioned by the conservative weekly Deutsche Zeitung predicted a clear victory by the opposition Christian Democrats.
A second poll conducted by the Frankfurter Rundschau, a daily newspaper that supports Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, foresaw a victory for Mr. Schmidt's two-party coalition.
Das Bild, a nationally circulated newspaper hostile to Mr. Schmidt's government and party, said its poll revealed that the

Helmut Kohl
Kanzler für
Deutschland
CDU

Maltese Give Labor Party 3-Seat Margin

Mintoff Group Wins 34 Seats, Foes, 31

VALLETTA, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Labor party gained a three-seat majority in the Maltese elections over the Nationalist party, assuming its first five-year term in office.
The Labor party will have 34 seats and the Nationalists 31 seats in the 65-member House of Representatives. In the last legislature, Labor also had a three-seat majority after an initial one-seat victory in 1971.
The final election figures show that the Labor party polled 106,000 votes and the Nationalists, 93,600.
Throughout the night, Labor supporters celebrated incessantly and this morning drove through town in motorcades and decorated floats. However, a crowd of supporters went on a rampage causing damage to a number of Nationalist clubs in several towns.
The Labor party is led by Premier Dom Mintoff and the Nationalist party by George Borq Oliver.
In 1971, after the previous electoral victory, the Labor party banned the U.S. Sixth Fleet from Malta, refused to allow the Russians to open an embassy and proclaimed a policy of nonalignment buttressed by financial aid from Libya and China.
The Nationalists wanted to return Malta and its sister island of Gozo to more traditional dependence on Europe.
The campaign was tense and there were scattered incidents of violence during the two days of voting. Friday and Saturday. Nearly 95 per cent of those eligible voted, the best turnout since the 1955 election and the highest rate since independence from Britain in 1964.
Malta, once a vital link in the NATO defense system in the Mediterranean, still has a British naval base on its territory. But it is due to close in 1979.

Directly Elected Parliament Approved by EEC Ministers

By David Haworth
BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—An accord was signed here today by EEC foreign ministers on setting up a European Parliament directly elected by voters of the nine EEC member nations.
Although the agreement has binding force, it did not commit the EEC to begin such elections by a particular date.
Most community countries would like the first such direct election to take place in June, 1978, but several may have difficulties in getting the required legislation through their own national parliaments in time. Britain and Denmark, in particular, may not be ready by 1978.
Nonetheless, today's modest achievement of an agreement provoked a self-congratulatory mood among ministers and officials. The Council of Ministers chairman, Max van der Stoep, described the agreement as a "fundamental step," adding that "for the first time the people of Europe will be called upon to elect their representatives, to choose between the different forms of society put before them."
He added that the idea of universal suffrage, laid down in the treaties which established the European community, would give the EEC "a political dimension and democratic credentials not enjoyed by any other international enterprise."
In the past, he said, the EEC

has often been accused of being run by secret conclaves but direct elections would insure that the EEC institutions would in the future be much more responsive to the popular will.
This theme was taken up by the European Commission president, Francois-Xavier Ortoli. He said the agreement would mean that "large part of sovereignty would be given back to the people: direct elections offer an opportunity to the public to say what it thinks about the European community."
The brief euphoria of the occasion was inevitably lessened by the fact that the 1978 date was not written into the agreement. But its omission was the result of a compromise which would reconcile the British and Danish difficulties with those of France. The French have insisted that they could not pass the enabling legislation through their own Assembly if Britain was given a special exemption from being ready by 1978.
There is some confidence, however, that all nine nations will be ready to implement the agreement by that date in spite of British reservations. The actual date for the first direct election is to be settled later by a unanimous EEC Council of Ministers' decision, it was announced.

Racial Violence Down, Police Say In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 20 (AP).—Police wounded five blacks who threw stones at police fighting a bush fire near Johannesburg, a senior police spokesman said today.
It was the only instance of racial violence reported yesterday by authorities. All was reported quiet today in the giant African township of Soweto, south of Johannesburg, where rioting first broke out in June, and in Cape Town, where there has been almost daily rioting this month.
Police said about 200 blacks started stoning police yesterday after the bush fire touched off an explosion at the Modderfontein dynamite factory, 13 miles northeast of here.
The explosion of 20 tons of dynamite shattered windows over a wide area but hurt no one.
A Foreign Office spokesman said here today that the Big Three Western powers delivered notes to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow today replying to a Soviet complaint of Aug. 3.
The British note—which was similar to the U.S. and French communications—said that the continued participation of West Berlin representatives in a directly elected EEC Parliament would be a violation of the 1971 Big Four-power agreement on Berlin.
In addition to the hard-line getting Mr. Smith to a majority rule, they said, the problem of getting Rhodesian factions together essential if the planned college Union is to succeed.

Kissinger Reports to Kaunda On Meetings in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)
that Mr. Vorster had made a forthcoming proposal on a key obstacle to the independence of that territory which South Africa has administered since 1920.
Mr. Vorster apparently was now ready to have the South-West African People's Organization, the nationalist group recognized by black Africa, take part in constitutional talks now going on in Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa, but no announcement of this was likely.
Mr. Kaunda, who last week had told Mr. Kissinger he "only a few days, not weeks" about progress toward solution, said he would be consulting with the other African involved in the next few days on what their reaction to the report brought by Mr. Kissinger would be.
The other front-line leaders: Mr. Nyerere, President of Tanzania; President Sam Nujoma of Namibia; President Agostinho Neto of Angola; and President Seretse Khama of Botswana, as well as the white Rhodesian nationalist leader.

Smith Claim Settlement Possible Not

Returns to Rhodes. With Optimistic View

(Continued from Page 1)
singer, that they will do nothing short of black rule in the immediate future. Even today's Rhodesia is declared its skepticism to compromise encompassing of the defiant Rhodesian government and black Africa could reach.
"Dr. Kissinger said after second meeting that there been progress and he believes Smith would report favorably his colleagues in Salisbury, in essence with memories of past negotiations will naturally these comments with caution."
"The Prime Minister has taken to give the closest attention to the proposals put forward by Britain and the United States. It could be that Mr. Smith had no option to do anything else."
"But acceptance of them with modifications, would only involve major concessions of some of Smith's supporters."
In his statement tonight Smith said another meeting Mr. Kissinger was not a "silly proposition" if he agreed on by the Rhodesian cabinet. He indicated it then be up to the secretariat to go through the form of determining whether a national settlement could be achieved—presumably setting plan to black Africa.

U.K. Ready for Parley
LONDON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—British government is preparing to convene a Rhodesian constitutional conference "when the moment seems right," but its purpose is a quick hand of power to the black African majority, the Foreign Office today.

"We would be prepared to range a constitutional conference and when it seems the moment to do so," a spokesman said.
"Our own position is clear," he added. "There has no change in the British attitude that there must be a transfer of power to the black majority."
The Whitehall spokesman said that Mr. Kissinger expected in London toward the end of the week—probably Thursday—to report to Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary Anthony Cro.

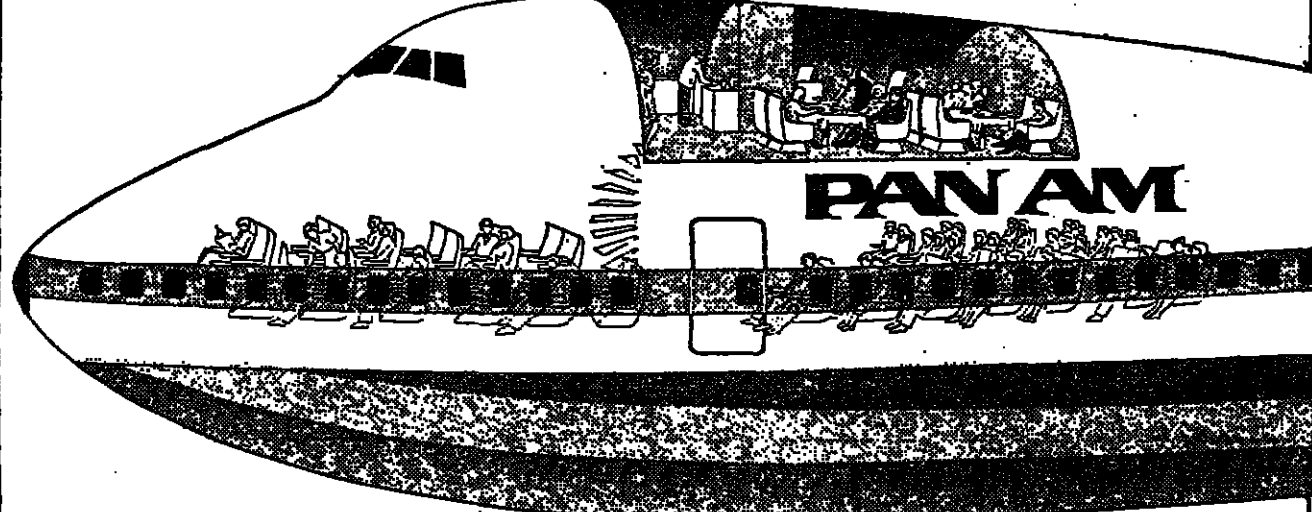
Some Skeptical
Some government officials privately voiced skepticism Mr. Smith is ready to hand the rebel former colony to black African majority.
They recalled that in the after talks with then-Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Smith appeared ready to accept a majority rule, only to pull after he returned to Salisbury and came under renewed pressure from his party's hardliners.
In addition to the hard-line getting Mr. Smith to a majority rule, they said, the problem of getting Rhodesian factions together essential if the planned college Union is to succeed.

Yugoslav Rail Crash Kills 16, Injures 46

BELGRADE, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The Athens to Paris express train crashed today in a foggy collision with a local commuter train near Ljubljana today, killing 16 persons, rail officials said. Forty persons were injured.

All of the dead and injured passengers were aboard the car local train that carried 16 persons, rail officials said. The train was carrying 16 persons, rail officials said. The train was carrying 16 persons, rail officials said.

Travel in style. Dine in style.



Pan Am's big 747s have a First Class dining room upstairs—the only one in the air.
It's not just another restaurant but a very special place to dine, with the kind of food you'd expect among the stars. There's a full menu to choose from—the roast beef, freshly cooked, is carved at your table. And there is a selection of fine wines and liqueurs.
Like all the best restaurants, you have to book early. So ask your Travel Agent to reserve your table when he books your flight across the Atlantic.
It's all part of Pan Am's World.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.

Amil, imil

Culture of Prisoners Charged Congress Unit Votes to Cut Uruguay Aid on Rights Issue

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP).—A congressional unit, citing rights violations by the government of Uruguay, have for the first time cut off its U.S. military aid.

In the last three years, Congress has passed several amendments limiting aid to countries "grossly violating human rights," but the only other country to be barred from military aid was Chile.

Senate conferees to retain a cutoff sponsor-

ed by Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., in the foreign military aid authorization bill despite State Department efforts to maintain the program.

During hearings of a House International Relations subcommittee, a deputy assistant secretary of state, Hewson Ryan, acknowledged that torture of prisoners has occurred in Uruguay.

But Mr. Ryan said Uruguay's government had given assurances that steps were being taken to prevent the practice and he went on to cite a U.S. "treaty-like obligation" to provide military aid.

The subcommittee chairman, Donald Fraser, D-Minn., a leader of congressional human-rights advocates, persisted in questioning the point until Mr. Ryan acknowledged there was no such obligation.

Mr. Ryan also contended that the State Department has found no means of defining "a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights"—the language used by Congress to limit aid to violators.

Shortly after Mr. Ryan's testimony he was transferred from the State Department's second-ranking post in Latin affairs to become its senior inspector of the U.S.-Mexican border. He has denied that the transfer was related to the testimony on Uruguay.

Military Aid Proposed
For the fiscal year to start Oct. 1, the State Department proposed military aid to Uruguay of \$2.5 million in arms credits and \$500,000 for training. It argued that a cutoff "would probably result in strengthening the hands of hardliners among the Uruguayan military and preventing liberalization."

Rep. Koch said that, "since the military actually is responsible for the systematic repression, our provision of military assistance... for 'internal security' purposes makes us accomplices in the repression."

Uruguay, like Chile, was known for its broad freedoms under democratic rule until the military intervened in 1973.

General Reports Doubts on U.S., W. German Tank

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).

The Army's second-ranking general testified today that every responsible Army official recommended against Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's decision to develop a hybrid U.S.-West German tank.

Gen. Walter Kerwin Jr., Army vice-chief of staff, told the House Armed Services Committee that the Army had argued that Mr. Rumsfeld's decision could only delay production of a U.S. XM-1 tank and increase the cost without improving it.

The acting committee chairman, Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., asked if it were fair to say that every responsible Army official had opposed Mr. Rumsfeld's decision and Gen. Kerwin replied: "That is a correct statement."

Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann acknowledged under committee questioning that he recommended to Mr. Rumsfeld on July 20 that the Pentagon proceed with production of the U.S. tank instead of making it a hybrid U.S.-German tank.

But Mr. Hoffmann said most Army officials have been defending Mr. Rumsfeld's decision, now that it has been made.

Mr. Rumsfeld has signed an agreement with West Germany delaying contracting of the U.S. tank for four months, until Nov. 17, so the two governments can agree on a single standard tank design.

Portugal Is Given EEC Promises of More Aid, Trade

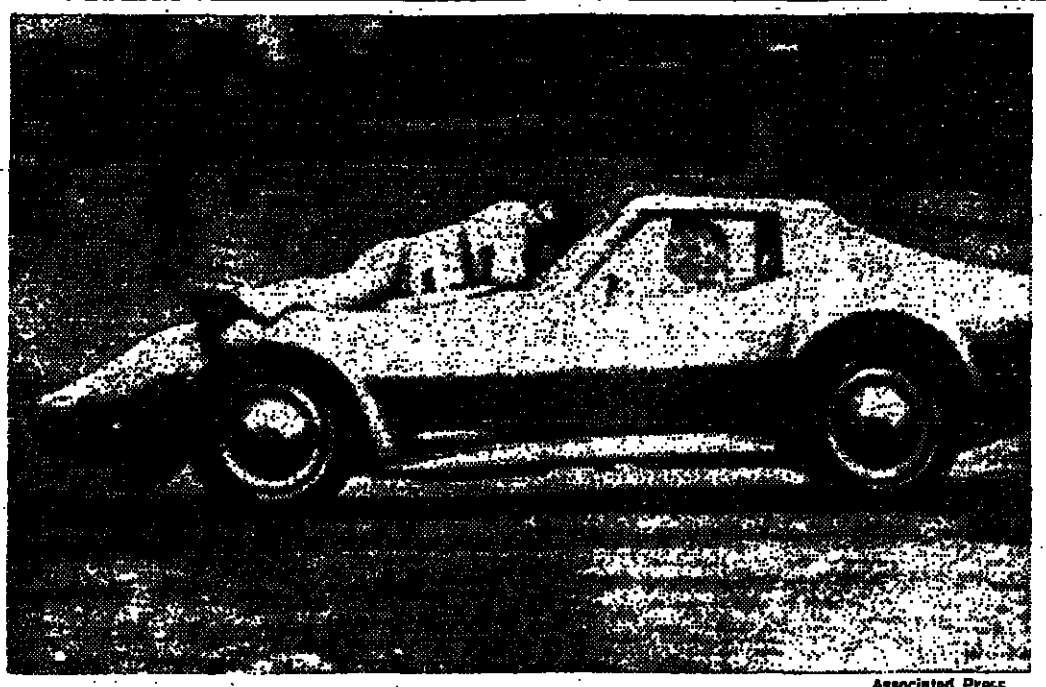
BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (UPI).

The European Economic Community countries today pledged further financial aid and improved trade opportunities for Portugal to help strengthen that country's economy.

Two agreements were signed by Jose Medeiros Ferreira, the Portuguese foreign minister, and the EEC ministers meeting under the chairmanship of Max van der Stoep, the Dutch foreign minister.

The financial agreement extended a \$216-million aid program approved on an emergency basis in October last year. It made available \$240 million in loans and interest rebates from the European Investment Bank for a five-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1978, when the first program will be completed.

The second agreement provided for a series of concessions by the Common Market, including a speed-up of tariff dismantling for some industrial goods exported by Portugal and increased quotas for certain agricultural products, including wine.



LET NOTHING REND ASUNDER—This clear photo of a puzzling situation was accompanied by a rather complex explanation. According to the Associated Press, when Terry and Denise Harmon in Mobile, Ala., had a marital spat about their family car, Mrs. Harmon jumped into the auto and drove off. Shocked but not yet shaken, Mr. Harmon hopped onto the hood of the car in an effort to stop her. But obstinate as a one-month bride can be, Mrs. Harmon continued driving eight miles to the nearest police station. Officers then separated them in the hope that they would cool off, but Mrs. Harmon jumped back in the driver's seat and started driving off as Mr. Harmon assumed his now-customary pose on the hood of the car. Now much less amused, the police arrested them both for disorderly conduct.

Each Attacks Other's Stand

Ford, Carter Intensify Tax Dispute

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20 (UPI).

Jimmy Carter yesterday promised wide-ranging tax reforms that he said would shift from the working class to big business and the wealthy the burden of providing government revenues.

Answering Republican charges that he would raise taxes, the Democratic presidential nominee vowed that would never happen and said he intended to bring about tax-law changes in the tradition of the Democratic party.

In Washington, President Ford said in an interview published yesterday that he would favor giving "greater tax relief" to families earning \$8,000 to \$30,000 a year.

Mr. Ford has been critical of the tax bill that just passed Congress because it failed to grant as much tax relief to individuals as he had proposed. However, his comments published by the Reader's Digest magazine yesterday appeared to go further than he had earlier.

'Middle-Income' Group

"I favor giving greater tax relief to the so-called middle-income taxpayers—those in the earning brackets of \$8,000 to \$30,000 a year," he said.

Many tax-law critics consider those earning \$35,000 to \$50,000 as being in the upper-income bracket.

Mr. Ford reiterated some of his January proposals that Congress left out of the bill that it cleared last week. Among them were his proposals to raise the personal income tax exemption from \$750 to \$1,000 a year for all individual taxpayers and to increase next year the exemption from estate and inheritance taxes from the present \$60,000 to \$150,000.

Congress's bill would increase the exemption to \$120,000 next year and to \$175,000 after five years.

White House officials have said that, in the presidential election campaign, Mr. Ford is likely to emphasize his view that the Democratic-controlled Congress "chose not to grant the American people the additional tax relief they deserve."

Mr. Carter said yesterday: "I would never increase taxes for the working people of our country and the lower and middle-income groups. But we will shift the burden of taxes to where the Republicans have always protected—the rich, the big corporations and the special-interest groups—and you can depend on that if I am elected."

Ford Aides' Criticism

Sen. Robert Dole, the GOP vice-presidential candidate, and several other Ford surrogates yesterday accused Mr. Carter of promises and policies that would result in tax increases for half the families in the United States.

Their accusations, they said, were based on tax-reform statements that Mr. Carter made in an interview with the Associated Press in Washington on Friday. Portions of that interview were omitted in the transcript sent to the White House, including an assertion by Mr. Carter similar to his statement yesterday.

The fervor of Mr. Carter's rhetoric seemed to reflect the rancor of many members of his staff, who regarded Sen. Dole's criticism as a "cheap shot." For the first time, Mr. Carter used a prop for a speech—a bulky copy of the U.S. Income Tax Code, which he waved over his head to a crowd of more than 1,000 in a

parking garage in downtown Kansas City.

Asserting that very few of his listeners benefited from the wind-falls that have been put in these regulations," Mr. Carter asserted yesterday.

"The surest income to be tax-

ed in this country is the income earned from manual labor. There aren't any hidden, secret loopholes for someone—a man or woman—who works with their hands, 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year. But there are loopholes for everyone else."

Viking-2 to Turn Over a Rock On Mars, Test Soil Beneath It

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 20 (UPI).

In an attempt to better their chances of finding life on Mars, flight directors will use the mechanical arm on Viking-2 to dig under a rock and into the salt deposits covering parts of the plains of Utopia.

The first dig will be into a crust-covered salt deposit to the right of the Viking-2 spacecraft and out about eight feet from it. This is part of the surface mated with what geologists call "caliche," which looks like dried-out mud, where scientists believe water deposited salts in the crust when the water percolated to the surface.

The robot arm will dig into the caliche next Saturday to get soil for an instrument aboard the spacecraft that identifies organic fossils.

Scientists believe the salt deposits in the crust may have protected fossils from the ravages of ultraviolet light. They also believe the almost certain presence of water could have provided a pond for life long ago.

Life But No Death

One of the most baffling puzzles about Viking-1 was that the soil dug by the spacecraft's robot arm appeared to reveal signs of life, but the soil contained no signs of fossilized life. The question puzzling biologists is: How can you have life without any appearance of death?

When the arm on Viking has dug its first organic sample out of the caliche it will then be told to roll over a rock and dig a trench under the rock to seek organisms, dead or alive, that may be under the rock.

The ultraviolet light penetrating the Martian atmosphere may

Navy Now Holds Glomar Explorer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).

The Navy today accepted custody of the Glomar Explorer and decided to mothball the salvage ship built by the late Howard Hughes for the CIA at a cost estimated at more than \$350 million.

The 36,000-ton ship and a submersible barge were used by the CIA in July, 1974, to raise part of a Soviet nuclear missile submarine which sank in the Pacific.

The Navy said it accepted custody of the ship from the General Services Administration after the GSA advertised but failed to charter or lease the vessel to U.S. citizens.

Five Freeze in Peru

LIMA, Sept. 20 (UPI).

Five persons froze to death when snowstorms trapped them in their cars in the Andes Mountains, press reports said.

Number Grows but Not Success

More Women Candidates in U.S.

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Although the number of women who are running for public office has continued to increase this year, the number who are succeeding does not appear to be growing very much, if at all.

Of the seven women who have tried for election to the Senate, only two remain politically alive, and neither is assured of election.

They are Rep. Patsy Mink, D-Hawaii, who still has her primary ahead of her, and Connecticut's secretary of state, Gloria Schaffer, who faces a difficult campaign in her attempt to unseat Republican Sen. Lowell Weicker.

With the congressional primaries almost completed, it appears that the House may have fewer women members next January than the 19 it has now.

State Status
Incomplete reports on the races for state legislatures show a somewhat more favorable trend for women. In the 34 states that had held their primaries before the end of last month, 244 Democratic women and 192 Republican women had received their party's nomination for the state House or state Senate. Two years ago, in these same states, 212 Democratic women and 187 Republican women had been nominated.

"The increase is steady but slow," said Betsey Wright, director of the National Women's Education Fund, which raises money for women candidates. "There are no leaps and bounds."

There is another aspect of the picture in state legislative races that is more discouraging to feminists.

That is the smallness of the increase in the number of legislators, both male and female, who favor ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment in the states that have not yet ratified it.

While none of the national organizations working for ratification of the amendment will say so officially, there does not appear to be a single unratified state in which enough opponents of the amendment were defeated to change the prospects for ratification. The amendment will die if not ratified by March, 1979.

Long-Term Trend

The long-term upward trend in the number of women running for office can be seen in the data on women who have run for the U.S. House. These are almost the only figures on women candidates that go as far back as 1970.

They show that 26 women received major-party nominations for the House in 1970, of whom 15 were Democrats and 10 Re-

publicans. In 1972, the total was 32, of whom 24 were Democrats and 8 Republicans. In 1974, the total was 41, of whom 26 were Democrats and 15 Republicans.

This year so far, with several primaries and runoffs yet to come, a total of 80 women (34 Democrats and 46 Republicans) have received major-party nominations for the House.

The prospects for an increase

in the number of women who will actually serve in the House starting next year is, however, poor.

Three present members of the House will not be back: Mrs. Mink and Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., who both chose to run for the Senate instead, and Rep. Leon Sullivan, D-Mo., who retired voluntarily, after serving in the House since 1953.

In addition, there are four incumbents whose re-election is in doubt. They are Martha Keys of Kansas, Helen Meyer of New Jersey, Patricia Schroeder of Colorado and Gladys Spellman of Maryland. All are Democrats.

On the other side of the coin, only two women who have been nominated for the House, who are not currently members, are considered essentially certain of election. They are Barbara Mikulski of Maryland and Mary Rose Oakes of Ohio, both Democrats.

Recount Changes Rhode Island Primary Results

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Sept. 20 (AP).

Auto dealer Richard Lorber apparently regained the lead today in Rhode Island's Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate when Gov. Philip Noel told 103 votes on the recount of a single voting machine.

Officials recounting votes from Tuesday's primary said Gov. Noel dropped 103 votes on the recount of a machine in Providence, giving Mr. Lorber a 17-vote lead.

With the recount, continuing, Mr. Lorber had 59,835 votes to Gov. Noel's 59,808. The tally was unofficial. There were other reported changes in the vote but they could not be immediately confirmed.

S. African Consul Is Target in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20 (AP).

A powerful terrorist bomb, the second this summer, went off early today at the residence of the South African consul general. No injuries were reported.

The blast shattered windows and damaged the rear of the home of Consul General Anthony Drake in the Pacific Heights area. Two vehicles parked on the street were damaged.

Uganda to Probe Loss Of Hostage at Entebbe

NAIROBI, Sept. 20 (Reuters).

President Idi Amin of Uganda has set up a military commission to investigate the Israeli July raid on Entebbe Airport at Kampala, the Uganda radio reported today. It said the commission will "seriously look into the case of Mrs. Dora Bloch."

In their raid, Israeli commandos rescued more than 100 hostages hijacked by pro-Palestinian guerrillas in an Air France Airbus. Mrs. Bloch, 74, a hostage who had fallen ill, was left behind in Uganda and disappeared.

Senate Unit Says U.S. Indian Group Is 'Revolutionary'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee said today that the American Indian Movement "is a frankly revolutionary organization which is committed to violence" and has foreign and Communist ties in countries including Cuba, the Soviet Union and China.

The subcommittee said in a report that AIM had carried out its actions, including the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee in South Dakota in 1973, with funding from the federal government, church, labor and business groups and with "massive media coverage" which was generally sympathetic.

The report was based on transcripts of testimony given in April by FBI informant Douglas Durham to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security.

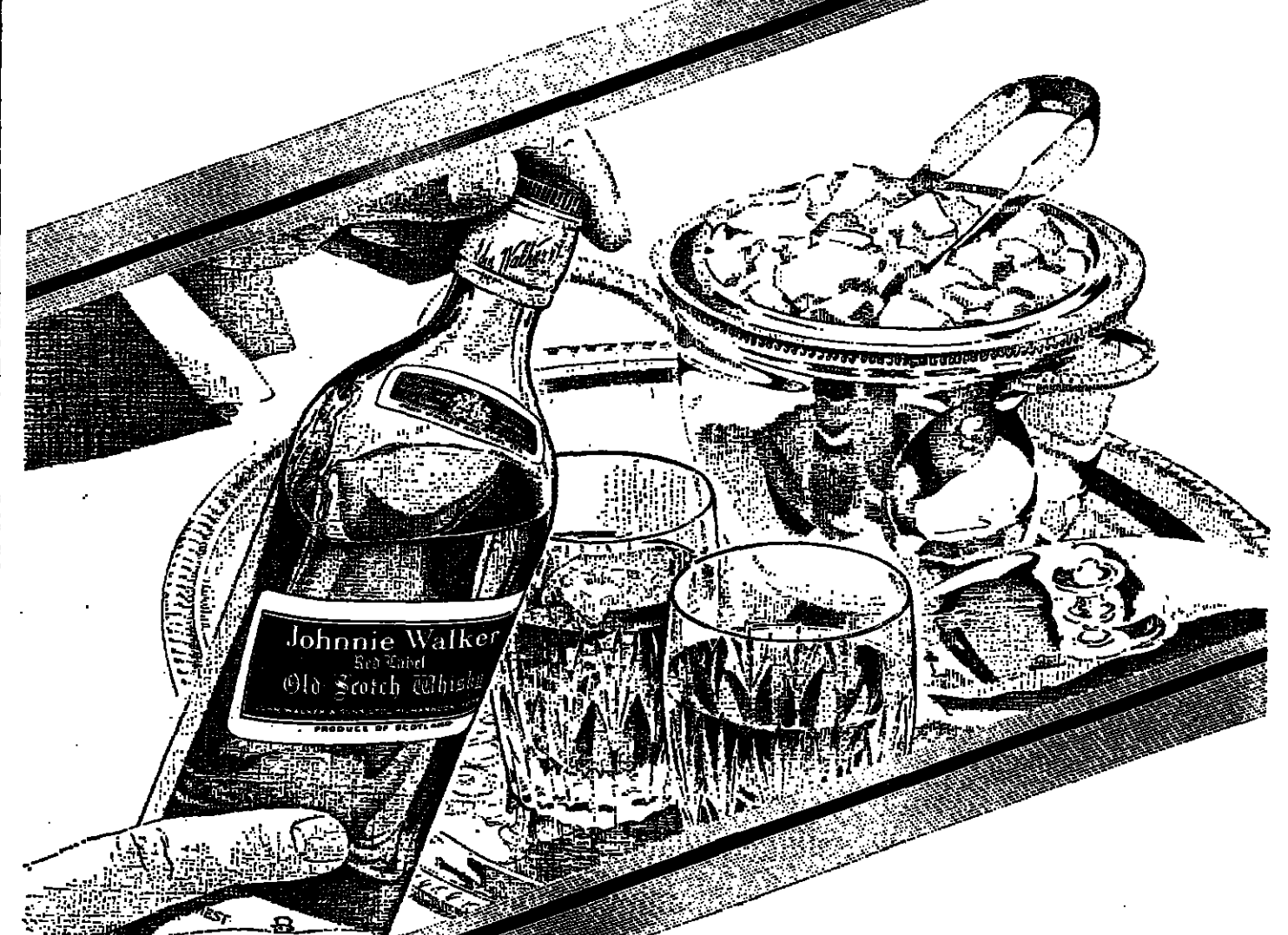
No evidence was taken from AIM witnesses or their supporters. AIM officials were not immediately available for comment on the report.

Eight Drown in Spain

MOTRIL, Spain, Sept. 20 (AP).

Seven children and a man drowned yesterday when a small boat capsized off a beach here in Granada Province. Police said the boat, designed to hold a half-dozen persons, was carrying 19 Spaniards, mostly children.

The confident choice
since 1820



Johnnie Walker
The world's No 1 Scotch whisky

UAW Union, Ford Motor Co. Open Talks

TROY, Sept. 20 (AP).

The UAW Workers and the Ford Motor Co. today resumed at contract talks for the first time since 170,000 members of the UAW struck the nation's largest auto maker, six ago.

A spokesman for the UAW said bargaining committee, which began to feel the pinch in U.S. strike as 1,800 workers in Windsor, Ontario, engine received layoff notices. They were the first such layoffs since the first informal talks had been held between union and Ford officials since last Tuesday.

Woodcock sent his bargaining committee home and ordered a midnight walkout which shut down Ford operations in 23 states.

AW vice-president Ken Barwick, head of the union's Ford department, said the private talks with the walkout had increased understanding between the two sides, but he would not say if discussions had brought them closer on any of the major issues.

Urbans on Water Extend to London

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).

Eleven million Londoners and residents in southeast England since the latest Britons to be elected by government anti-pollution measures today.

Peter Shore, secretary of state for the environment, signed an order giving the River Thames a water authority the power to prohibit or restrict nonessential uses of water. The new powers ban all use of hoses in public gardens and sports grounds and

TRADUCTIONS
ABC 448.ND.DESVICTORIES
PARIS 21 TEL. 234.13.03
PUS RAPIDE - MEILLEUR MARCHE

NOBODY
IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM
TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
16 RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS. Phone 261-71-71
ALL PERFUMES and BEAUTY PRODUCTS
BAGS - SCARVES - TIES - FASHION ACCESSORIES
DIOR - CARDIN - ST. LAURENT - LACOSTE
CRYSTAL - CHINA - LEATHERWARE - NOVELTIES
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Europcar is not a new make or a new model. It's the new choice for the next time you rent a car.

And a new choice is just what you need.

Too many rent-a-car systems seem to think that they're doing you a favor. Even when you've made a reservation, they let you wait. And wait. And the car you wind up with usually has nothing to do with the one you had in mind.

Europcar is different.

We want your business and we act like it. We do everything possible to give you the car you want, when and where you want it. With a minimum of red tape.

We put together a worldwide network with 2500 locations (in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental).

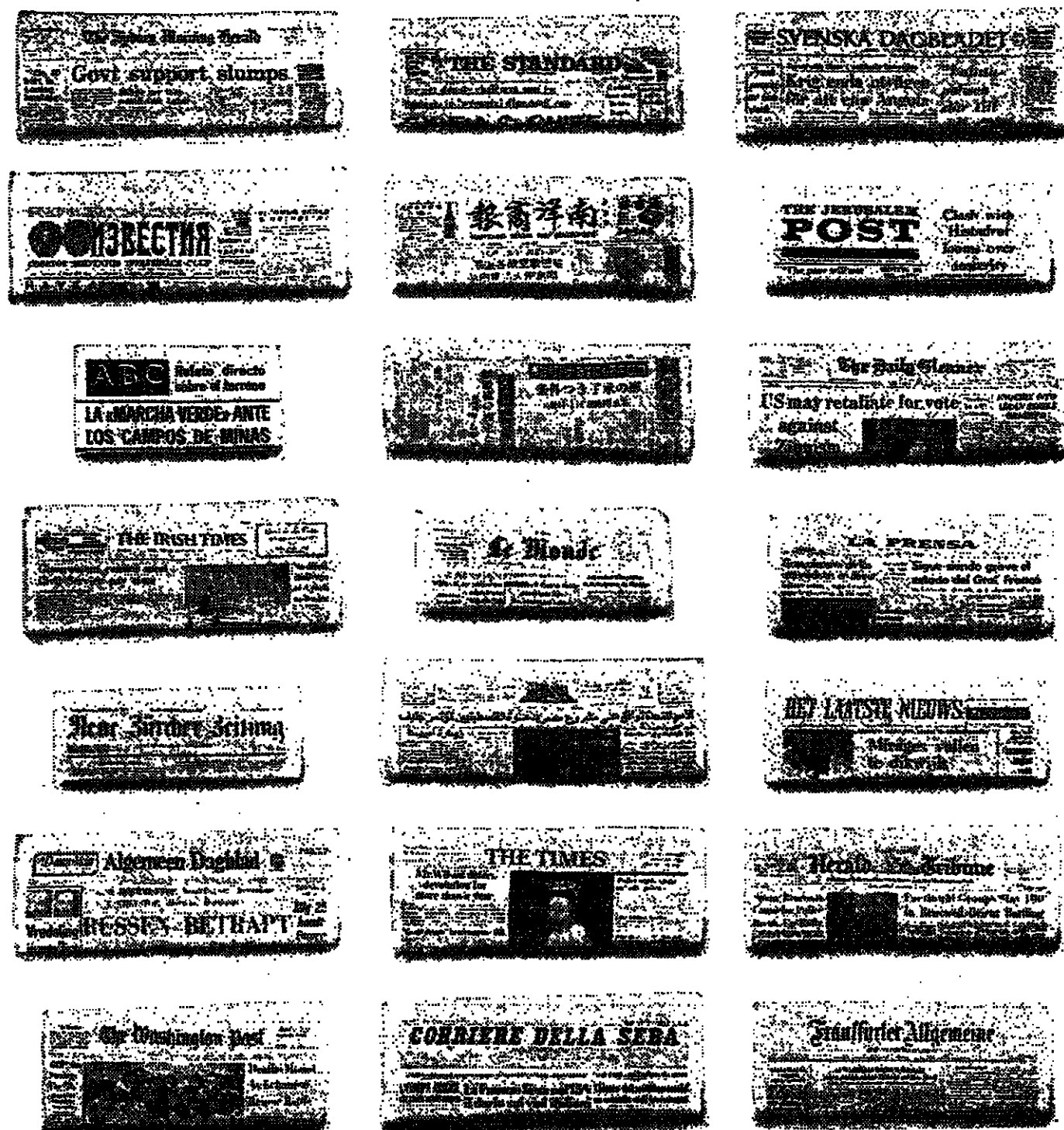
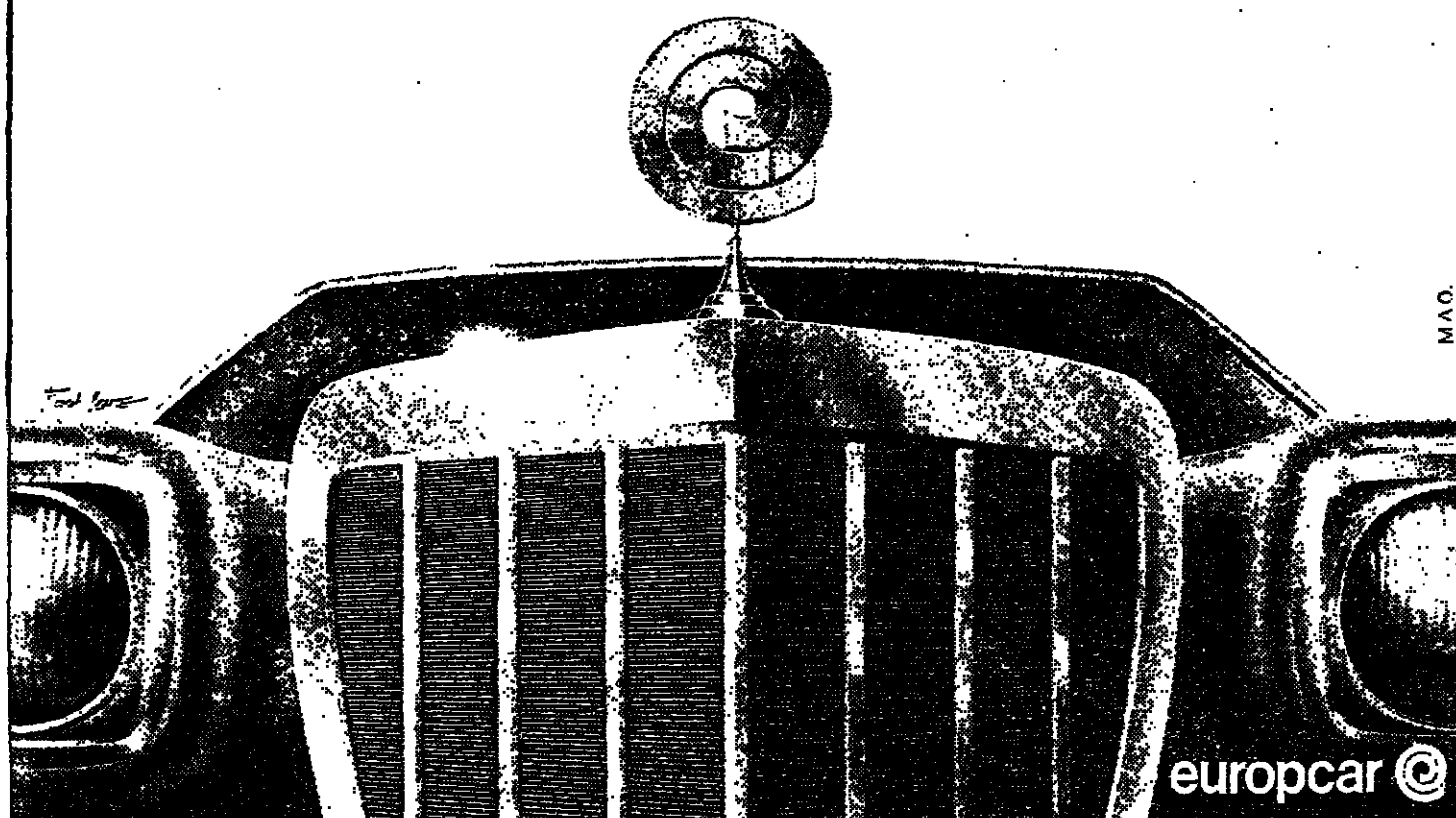
We gave it all the computers and checklists and rental formulas anybody could want.

We invented an easier-to-use Super Service credit card.

But we intend to prove that being efficient and international isn't a matter of being impersonal. So anywhere you deal with Europcar, you'll get the kind of attention that, after all, Europe invented.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?



A few of the papers you'd need to read every day if you didn't read Newsweek once a week.

If you want to find out how the news affects the world as a whole and not just the country you live in, read Newsweek once a week.

Newsweek
History in the making.

NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL, 90 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, PARIS 75008, TELEPHONE 225 13 08, TELEX 640064. OR YOUR NEAREST NEWSWEEK OFFICE.

Fears Harm to Détente

Harriman Asserts Brezhnev 'Disturbed' by U.S. Campaign

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Averell Harriman met for nearly three hours today with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and reported later that Mr. Brezhnev is "disturbed" over things being said in the U.S. presidential campaign that seem to "undermine" détente.

Mr. Harriman, who is in Moscow on a private visit, has been serving on a foreign policy advisory panel to the Democratic presidential candidate, Jimmy Carter. However, in an interview after the morning session, Mr. Harriman said he found himself explaining to Mr. Brezhnev the meaning of statements made by President Ford as well as Mr. Carter.

A Soviet communiqué on the meeting said that Mr. Brezhnev had stressed "the great significance of the improvement of Soviet-U.S. ties" and noted that the Soviet Union, guided by its principled line, consistently

comes out for further development of these relations."

Mr. Harriman said that statement applied to Brezhnev's position.

But Mr. Brezhnev did express consternation, he added, over rhetoric in the campaign that appeared on the whole to reflect a hardening position in the United States about relations with Moscow. "I told him that campaigns are meant to attract the American voter and less thought is given to reaction abroad," Mr. Harriman said.

Mr. Harriman, 84, was U.S. ambassador in Moscow during World War II and is one of the most highly respected U.S. public figures here. He has met twice before with Mr. Brezhnev in recent years and said he found the Soviet leader "looking very well, very vigorous."

Disappointment

Mr. Brezhnev was particularly disappointed, Mr. Harriman said, that a strategic arms agreement outlined in a summit meeting with Mr. Ford at Vladivostok in 1974 has not yet been completed. Mr. Harriman said that the implication of Mr. Brezhnev's remarks was that he did not expect an agreement before the U.S. balloting Nov. 3.

The meeting with Mr. Harriman was Mr. Brezhnev's first encounter with a prominent American since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was here for SALT negotiations in January. It is clear that he used the occasion to declare his interest in pursuing better ties with the United States despite the strains that have emerged in the last year.

Mr. Harriman said it was plain, however, that the Russians, who have been extremely critical of Mr. Kissinger's current round of shuttle diplomacy in southern Africa, "obviously don't understand what Kissinger is trying to do."

Another purpose of the session was doubtless to find out more about Mr. Carter, who is something of a mystery to the Russians. Mr. Harriman said Mr. Brezhnev seemed especially interested in the Democratic nominee's background as a nuclear scientist.

Kiev Jews Say They Cannot Join In Babi Yar Rites

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP).—Jews in Kiev say police have warned them to stay away from Babi Yar next week on the 35th anniversary of the Nazi massacre there of at least 100,000 captives.

"If you even try to visit, you'll be arrested, not just briefly but for many years," a Kiev Jew said they were told. Three Jews from Kiev met with Western reporters in a press conference here today.

A symbol of the anti-Jewish holocaust of World War II, Jews here say Babi Yar is now also becoming a symbol for them of what they call widespread repression by Soviet authorities.

Until this summer there was only a small stone marking the ravine where on Sept. 29-30, 1941, German troops machine-gunned masses of prisoners, most of them Jews. In July, a huge bronze monument was completed, showing 11 heroic figures, topped by a woman whose hands are bound with barbed wire.

But the monument still ignores the Jews. Its plaque commemorates "100,000 Soviet citizens of Kiev and prisoners of war." The Kiev Jews said the authorities are determined that it will remain a secular monument.

NATO Games End With an Invasion Of Norway Coast

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Sept. 20 (UPI).—NATO culminated one of its biggest military exercises today with an invasion of Norwegian beaches by 7,000 U.S. British and Dutch marines.

The Soviet Union has attacked the exercises—code-named Teamwork 76—as "aggressive" and declined an invitation to send observers. At the same time, the Russians have been participating in Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Poland which the Kremlin calls "defensive."

Teamwork 76, a full-scale maneuver of the type that takes place once every four years, involves 80,000 men from nine countries. Also taking part are about 250 ships ranging from the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy to patrol boats. NATO even has chartered 11 merchant ships to practice convoy technique.

About 10 Soviet surface vessels are shadowing the NATO fleet and officials said that there have been several overflights by Soviet reconnaissance aircraft.

Greek Cypriots Elect Kyprianou

NICOSIA, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Spyros Kyprianou was elected unanimously today to the second-highest office in the Greek-Cypriot government, president of the House of Representatives. He pledged to carry on the struggle against the Turks.

The 44-year-old former foreign minister said he would work "to strengthen President Makarios in his difficult task" of regaining territory seized by Turkey two years ago.

"Our duty is to convince the world that we shall not capitulate and shall not accept false accomplishments created by force," Mr. Kyprianou said.

Former Premier Begs for Food As Monk in Bangkok's Streets

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (AP).—Deposed military dictator Thanom Kittikachorn, who returned from exile yesterday to enter a Buddhist monastery, walked through the streets of Bangkok today, begging door-to-door for his food.

A host of reporters trailed Mr. Thanom, who was dressed in saffron robes, his head shaved according to Buddhist custom which prescribes that monks beg for their daily food.

Government leaders indicated that the former premier, forced into exile after the 1973 student-led uprising, might be allowed to live out his days in the country unless his presence leads to violent protests.

Deportation or Trial
Student and labor leaders called for his deportation or trial for allegedly giving troops orders to shoot during riots in which 72 civilians, mostly students, were killed.

Several members of parliament, who are also members of Mr. Seni's Democratic party, suggested that Mr. Thanom should be sent to live in a Thai Buddhist temple in India.

In a brief arrival statement, Mr. Thanom said that he was prepared to face any legal action against him. The 66-year-old former strongman said that he had come to see his aging father and to become a monk.

Premier Seni Pramot, admitting that Mr. Thanom's return placed the government in "a difficult position," told newsmen yesterday that he was not planning to



STRAIGHTENING THINGS OUT—Mafetosa Tannuafin II, head of state of Western Samoa, adjusts his skirt, part of the national dress, before he and West German President Walter Scheel review the honor guard yesterday during Samoan leader's state visit.

Obituaries

Kermit Bloomgarden Was 7 Leading Broadway Produce

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Kermit Bloomgarden, 71, producer of Arthur Miller's Pulitzer Prize-winning play "Death of a Salesman" and many other Broadway hits, died today at his home after a long illness.

Mr. Bloomgarden, who at the time of his death was producing "Poor Murderer" and a new version of "Equus," now in rehearsal, had a long string of successes on Broadway.

In addition to "Death of a Salesman," Mr. Bloomgarden's productions included "Deep Are Roots," "The Crucible," "Diary Anne Frank," "The Last of the Summer Wine," "The Happy Pals" and "The Man."

Choi Yong Kun
TOKYO, Sept. 20 (UPI).—No Korean Vice-President Choi Yong Kun, 76, the country's No. 2 leader after President Kim Sung, died yesterday after a long illness, the official North Korean News Agency said today.

The agency said a state funeral would be held for Mr. Choi. His date was not announced.

Mr. Choi's death ended a Communist revolutionary career stretching back more than 30 years.

In the 1920s, he was a sole in the National Chinese army led by then President Chiang Kai-shek. On the breakup that army, Mr. Choi joined Communist faction.

He commanded one of 1 Kim's anti-Japanese guerrilla units in Manchuria and Korea in the 1930s.

After North Korea became independent state in 1948, Mr. Choi was chief of state for more than a decade, although Mr. Kim was premier, held the real power.

The North Korean News Agency did not give the nature of Mr. Choi's illness. South Korean sources said he had been in health for many years.

Mr. Choi's last reported appearance at a public function was in October of last year at the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' party, North Korea's version of the Communist party.

During the 1950-53 Korean war, he was minister of national defense.

After a new Constitution was adopted in 1972, Mr. Choi became the senior of the country's four vice-presidents. At his death, he was a member of the party's Central Committee and its powerful Political Committee.

Irving Newton Brant
EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 20 (AP).—Irving Newton Brant, 91, who wrote a six-volume biography of President James Madison and other books, died Saturday of pneumonia.

Canada to Watch Soviet Rescue Bid
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 20 (AP).—Canadian customs officials will watch while two Soviet patrol aircraft believed have crashed into the Atlantic last month off Newfoundland.

The search area is about 200 miles southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland. It has been Canada's 200-mile economic zone, but is within an area for which the Maritime Command is responsible under international law.

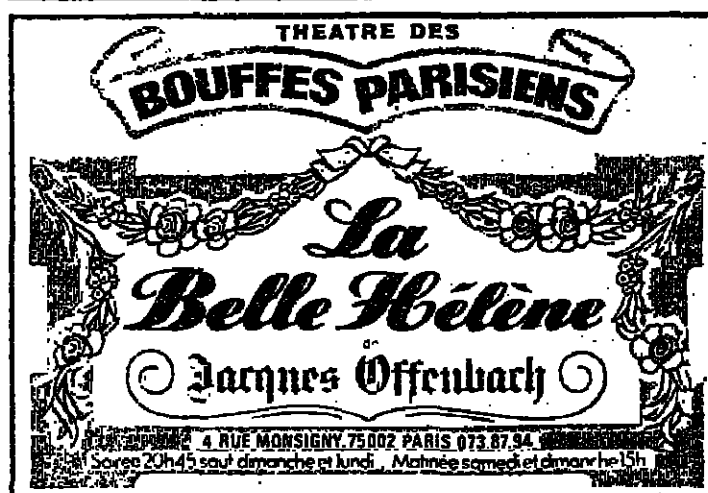
The two Soviet ships are also assigned as a Canadian area of interest by NATO.

The two Soviet ships are continuing a search which, begun when the plane, a reconnaissance type known in the West as the Bear, went down Aug. 4. It was one of two flying from Cuba to the Soviet Union. The Russians have not acknowledged the crash.

LEARN EVERYDAY FRENCH IN PARIS OR CANNES

Small classes at all levels. Also individual courses (22 or 44 hours weekly). Enrollment at any time. New students.

FRANCE LANGUES: 33, rue de la Harpe, 75014 PARIS. Tel.: 523.03.40. Ext. 22.



— PREMIERE LE 23 SEPTEMBRE —

thing, Hair, Music, Speech

Soul Regime Widens Curbs on Social 'Nonconformists'

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The regime has imposed a wide range of new restrictions on "nonconformists" in South Korea and is trying them as actions against social weaknesses that threaten an attack by North Korea.

The crackdown has been in effect since last month's slaying of two U.S. Army officers by North Korean soldiers in the Demilitarized Zone.

New restrictions have prohibited the forcible shearing of long-haired males, wearing of T-shirts, a clampdown on foreign words and signs, bans on "decadent" music and other restrictions. They were added on top of existing political restrictions that ban criticism of government as well as of the ban on criticism of the church, intelligence and political leaders.

On Aug. 28 to prison terms from 2 to 8 years for signing last winter the resignation of President Park Chung

s. Thatcher, Australian Chief on Russia

BERKELEY, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The Conservative Party leader, Margaret Thatcher, and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser issued warnings today about the growth of Soviet nuclear power.

Thatcher told the ruling party's Federal Council, hosts of her visit here, that Soviet Navy's buildup "can be ignored at your peril."

Thatcher said the Soviet Union is "on the verge of a new era of overseas transport, she is not necessary for her own supply routes."

Thatcher said the Soviet Union is "on the verge of a new era of overseas transport, she is not necessary for her own supply routes."

Thatcher said the Soviet Union is "on the verge of a new era of overseas transport, she is not necessary for her own supply routes."

11 Arab Workers Die in Israel Bus Crash

TEL AVIV, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Eleven Arab workers died today when a bus carrying them back to the occupied West Bank slammed into an army truck.

Five soldiers were hurt in the crash near Megiddo, along with 30 Arabs.



United Press International
HOT DOG TREE—Youngster picks a sausage from the Turkish exhibit at a food fair in Munich.

Mr. Kim, who refused to be interviewed, made these statements in written response to a newspaper's written questions.

Of prime recent concern to authorities has been the length of South Korean men's hair and T-shirts carrying designs or words deemed obscene. Mr. Kim said that in a six-month period ending on July 30, 613,585 persons had been "checked" by police on these charges.

Of these, the police director said, 694,467 were "set free." He said the 19,118 others were fined the equivalent of \$1.65 to \$2.45.

Mr. Kim denied reports that police were administering forcible haircuts. However, reliable sources told this reporter in Seoul recently that many men, regularly summoned for short reserve army

duty, had parts of their scalps shaved by officers with shears.

The weak opposition New Democratic party has denounced such moves as an infringement on physical freedom and a violation of human rights.

The latest regulations recall an 1894 imperial edict by the Yi dynasty that ordered Korean men to cut off ponytails as a step toward modernizing society.

The Hapdong press agency reported recently that five youths were arrested in the port city of Yosu for wearing purportedly obscene T-shirts. They faced 30-day jail sentences.

In the field of music, a government-supported committee has censored Korean songs for 10 years. Now, foreign songs are carefully scrutinized and a blacklist of more than 260 "decadent" rock, folk and protest songs has been issued.

Women and Sex
Revealing forms of feminine dress are officially discouraged, as are open signs of affection in public and sexually explicit movie scenes, including passionate kissing.

The "social purification" mea-

sure sometimes appear to have an anti-foreign flavor, although government spokesmen assert that they are more pro-Korean.

During recent Cabinet meetings, President Park reportedly denounced political corruption as well as the inflow into Korea of foreign words like "hit parade."

A special government committee has been appointed to purge such words.

"In the present situation of the fatherland, in which firm national unity stands above all other things," said Mr. Kim, the police director, "acts of decadence constitute an important factor detrimental to the buildup of national strength."

That appears to be an important achievement, suggesting that major investment during the last few years in water conservation projects and farmland reclamation is paying dividends and has enabled China, for the first time in centuries, to overcome adverse natural conditions.

But China's population of 800 million has been growing 2 per cent a year, nearly as fast as the average increase in food output of 2 to 4 per cent a year.

Last year, China's gross national product reached about \$299 billion, a recent U.S. government study estimated. That was more than double the figure in 1966 and more than triple that of 1957.

China's total agricultural production last year was between 280 and 285 million tons, analysts here believed, although this estimate has been in dispute.

Although China's five-year plan was due to begin in January, there has been no public word on it and it may have become entangled in the anti-rightist campaign. There have been some indications that the plan set a target of increasing industrial production by 15 per cent a year.

That would be in accord with the ambitious two-stage goal set by the late Premier Chou En-lai of building "an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system" by 1990 and then making China a "powerful, modern socialist state by the turn of the century."

Analysts here find themselves uncertain over how much industrial production has actually been affected by labor troubles. The reports of trouble, they note, are fragmentary and come from certain provinces and industries—like railroads and iron and steel—more frequently than others.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Production Problems and Unrest

Mao's Heirs Face Growing but Flawed Economy

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Sept. 20 (UPI)—With the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, China's new leaders inherit an economy that has achieved a remarkable record of growth during the last decade but one that has shown signs of slowdown this year under the impact of labor unrest and factional quarrels.

Whoever succeeds to power in Peking will be confronted by a continuing debate over whether to follow Mao's revolutionary ideas on economic management—with his insistence on hard work, self-reliance and egalitarianism—or return to more conventional methods.

The outcome could have a profound influence on both the shape and speed of China's development. For under Mao's guidance, material incentives for workers were banned, foreign trade was restricted and factory managers were required to share authority with workers. To Mao, these measures were necessary to prevent China from slipping back into capitalism. To his opponents, they were impractical and were leading to worker apathy, technological backwardness and poor management.

Output Up by 7%
Preliminary Chinese figures for the first half of this year show that the country's industrial output increased 7 per cent. Analysts here consider that a good performance. But it is less than China's average of nearly 10 per cent a year during the last 15 years and may fall short of this year's national target.

Recent articles in the Chinese press have called for increased production in the last four months of the year to meet this year's economic plan.

In agriculture, Peking has reported that, despite bad weather in much of the country, the early wheat and rice harvests, which make up about 40 per cent of the year's total grain crop, set a record.

That appears to be an important

achievement, suggesting that major investment during the last few years in water conservation projects and farmland reclamation is paying dividends and has enabled China, for the first time in centuries, to overcome adverse natural conditions.

But China's population of 800 million has been growing 2 per cent a year, nearly as fast as the average increase in food output of 2 to 4 per cent a year.

Last year, China's gross national product reached about \$299 billion, a recent U.S. government study estimated. That was more than double the figure in 1966 and more than triple that of 1957.

China's total agricultural production last year was between 280 and 285 million tons, analysts here believed, although this estimate has been in dispute.

Although China's five-year plan was due to begin in January, there has been no public word on it and it may have become entangled in the anti-rightist campaign. There have been some indications that the plan set a target of increasing industrial production by 15 per cent a year.

That would be in accord with the ambitious two-stage goal set by the late Premier Chou En-lai of building "an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system" by 1990 and then making China a "powerful, modern socialist state by the turn of the century."

Analysts here find themselves

uncertain over how much industrial production has actually been affected by labor troubles.

The reports of trouble, they note, are fragmentary and come from certain provinces and industries—like railroads and iron and steel—more frequently than others.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Specifically, Mr. Teng was said to have drawn up three major directives, now termed the "three poisonous weeds," in which he called for restoring discipline over workers in factories, offering annual wage raises as incentives for workers and allowing scientists and technicians to spend more time in their laboratories instead of engaging in manual labor, as Mao had required.

In addition, Mr. Teng was said to have pushed for speeding up the import of badly needed foreign technology. This went directly against Mao's precept of self-reliance.

Conflict over China's economic management between Mao and his leftist supporters on the one hand and China's so-called "moderates" on the other came to a head last year when former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping allegedly tried to institute a more conventional system. Mr. Teng, who was ousted in April, was accused of over-emphasizing production at the expense of

Maos call for revolutionary purity.

Signposts in Sweden

In a time of economic uneasiness, the party in power, whether left, right or center, is being called to account by the voters. This is pronounced in Jimmy Carter's campaign—the "last eight years" (when Republicans held the White House) are blamed for the nation's difficulties, while a conveniently blind eye is turned upon the legacy of the previous eight Democratic years, which Presidents Nixon and Ford inherited.

But Sweden has relatively few problems of the kind that afflict other industrialized states—low unemployment reigns in a very advanced welfare state. But the taxes are high and the government is everywhere. Sweden has been able, and the new coalition promises not to disturb the situation, to keep away from close association with the great-power blocs. Sweden does not want to be dominated by Moscow or Washington—what the voters, apparently, do desire is a little less domination by Stockholm.

This too is evident in the United States, where "Washington" has become a word of ill omen—not only, or even most significantly because of Watergate, but rather be-

cause of regulations emerging from the capital on matters of business and education. Mr. Carter is taking a delicate course in which he boasts of his freedom from Washington associations while promising to do things that Washington alone can accomplish. Mr. Ford points to his familiarity with Washington and with the same gesture to his efforts to curb its bureaucracy and its Congress.

There is, in sum, a pronounced disillusionment with what governments can do for people and annoyance with what they do to people. A long period of experimentation with welfare programs, coupled with the examples of avowedly Communist states, has demonstrated, to many, that changes in human institutions may improve, but not necessarily alter profoundly the human condition: that expectations aroused by new theories fell short of utopia in practice. Perhaps a new pragmatism is at large in that portion of the world which has tested so many of the philosophical principles of economics and politics, and found all of them fallible.

The Old Boy Net

When George Bush was under examination by the Senate for confirmation in his present post as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, some concern was expressed about his lack of experience in the intelligence business. True, he had previously been ambassador to the United Nations and had just given up his post as U.S. representative to the People's Republic of China. But he had also been, not to put too fine a point on it, political. He had been chairman of the Republican National Committee and had run for the Senate after serving as a member of the House of Representatives from Texas. Apart from the question of whether a once-practicing politician was quite right for the job of CIA director, there was worry about how he would fit in.

Well, the answer seems to be that he is fitting in just fine, judging from some remarks he made the other day at a gathering of retired intelligence officers. In fact, he sounded like a charter member of what might be called the CIA's "old boy net." The agency, he reported proudly, had "weathered the storm" of congressional investigation that had swept over it in the last three years. "The mood in Congress is changed," he went on to say. "No one is campaigning against strong intelligence... The adversary thing, how we can ferret out corruption, has given way to the more serious question of how we can get better intelligence." There is, however, still one problem, Mr. Bush reported, according to an account of his remarks in this newspaper. No fewer than seven congressional committees now must be alerted in "timely fashion" to impending CIA covert operations, under a new and stricter system of oversight that replaces the cozy, intimate and demonstrably ineffective arrangements that allowed the agency to run amok for more than two decades. And the result of closer oversight, the CIA director complained, is that "now, weight is given to the risk of disclosure" before the agency intervenes one way or another in the internal affairs of foreign countries as agent of the government and, by extension, the people of the United States.

We think Mr. Bush is right on one point: The mood of Congress has changed. But we part company with him on his reading of what has happened to congressional attitudes toward the CIA. For the change, in our view, has very little to do with the pros and cons of "strong intelligence"—very few, if any, members of Congress were ever "campaigning" against that. And if Mr. Bush

thinks they were—or that the congressional investigations were some "adversary thing" to "ferret out corruption"—then the lesson of the last three years has been lost on him. It was not corruption but atrocities and abuse of power and the wholesale repudiation of fundamental values and principles that so profoundly troubled the CIA's serious critics in Congress. And the change in Congress's mood, we suspect, derives in part from evidence that self-correction, exposure and reform have brought an end to the worst of the agency's past excesses, and in part from heightened confidence (considerably short of complete) that improved oversight will prevent those excesses from recurring.

Right there, on the question of oversight, is where we really part company with Mr. Bush. For what he sees as a bother ("now, weight must be given to the risk of disclosure"), we see as a positive blessing. We would not recommend wholesale disclosure of the details of operations that can pass the test of serious congressional oversight and that require secrecy in order to be effective. But it does strike us as not a bad idea at all for CIA officials, as they dream of projects to singe a dictator's beard, or to blow up a prime minister, or to poison a reservoir, or to buy up the legislators of some foreign land, to have to think seriously about how it would all look in public testimony before Congress. What is so wrong with their having to pause and ponder how this or that clandestine act would square with public expectations of the way the U.S. government should comport itself? This could, after all, be means of bringing public opinion to bear, however hypothetically or subconsciously, on these sensitive and controversial activities in the formative, planning stage. And under our system that seems to us to be an altogether healthy thing.

We are disappointed that Mr. Bush apparently does not agree, because we actually were not among those who thought his political background was automatically disqualifying for the CIA directorship. On the contrary, it seemed to us at the time that a man who had sought and held elective office might be more than ordinarily sensitive to the real nature of public anxieties about the CIA. It doesn't seem to have worked out that way, which may say something about the agency's capacity for capitulation that the congressional overseers ought to keep firmly in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Renewal in Canada

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has carried out an unusually sweeping Cabinet revision in Canada for the most obvious of reasons: A poll shows his Liberal party commanding support from only 29 per cent of the electorate—its lowest standing since 1958 and 18 points behind his Progressive-Conservative opposition.

In his effort to provide a new look for a Liberal administration in power for 13 years—the last eight under his premiership—Trudeau named seven new ministers whose average age is only 41 and who include two women and the first Indian to achieve Cabinet rank in Canada. Three veterans were retired and nine holdovers moved to different ministries.

One major surprise, but also a reflection of the Cabinet's difficulties in Parliament, was the return of Allan MacEachen to his former job as government leader in the House of Commons. MacEachen was reluctant to leave the Foreign Ministry after only two years, during which he substantially expanded Canada's ties with developing countries. But he was needed in Commons to

replace the veteran Mitchell Sharp, who has retired.

The government's unpopularity derives in large part from problems afflicting many countries: A sagging economy, inflation, high unemployment. But aggravating factors include dissension in Liberal ranks. John Turner, often mentioned as Trudeau's successor, quit abruptly as finance minister a year ago. This year brought the resignations, amid controversy, of two ministers from Quebec. Trudeau was savagely criticized for circumstances that barred Taiwan from the Montreal Olympic Games.

Trudeau does not have to face the voters until 1979, so there is time for a turnaround in the economy and in his government's fortunes. But he has never before had to come back from such a low point; and this time he faces a confident Conservative party under the vigorous new leadership of 37-year-old Joseph Clark. The only certainty is that the next three years will be lively ones on Canada's political front.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 21, 1901

PHILADELPHIA—When a woman in London the other day was accused of a minor crime, it was mentioned that she belonged to a "respectable" family of this city. May we say that every family in Philadelphia is presumed to be "respectable" until proved otherwise, and the custom of making this term synonymous with pretensions to wealth or social station is one that neither has verbal sense nor good taste in its favor.

Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1926

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With 1,500 persons known to be dead and many thousands homeless in and about Miami after the disastrous storm on Saturday, another hurricane is forming in the Caribbean Sea. The area hit hardest includes Miami, Miami Beach, Hollywood, Coral Gables, Fort Lauderdale, Redlands, Moorehaven and Clewiston. All the resources of the state, as well as the nation, are to be coordinated to relieve the stricken area.



North-South Dialogue: Talk, but No Remedy

By Jonathan Power

PARIS—What has happened to the so-called North-South Dialogue, the meeting in Paris of representatives of the West, OPEC and the Third World which, as attempting to hammer out an accord on redistributing the global bounty? The first week of the new season finished Sunday and not one delegate on either side that I have met talks of real progress.

There is a danger that this conference which promised so much will become yet another expensive forum where endless talk about the nature of the problem is a painless substitution for action on its remedy.

Yet only a year ago there was a feeling of high expectancy in the air. The United States had given up its attempt to take the OPEC cartel head on and try to break it. Moreover, it was prepared to act on OPEC demands to link talks about oil prices with discussion on the future of other raw materials—hence the Paris conference. And Dr. Kissinger, in a series of speeches stretching over more than 12 months, the last one in May at the Nairobi United Nations conference, spelled out in creative terms the basis for a new deal with the Third World.

No Great Text

What has gone wrong? The first thing that has to be said is that many participants and observers made the mistake of expecting the debate for a "new economic order," as the Third World calls it, suddenly to crystallize into a great text of agreement—a kind of poor man's bill of rights in which the rich would sign a critical list of obligations which would then be swiftly implemented.

No—the new economic order is going to come about, if it ever does, more by a series of small concessions and piecemeal agreements. If there is an analogy it is trade union bargaining, as practiced in the West, where year by year the workers gradually improve their position but as they do so they raise their sights for the next move. Satisfaction as a static concept is considered by all sides as a philosophical illusion.

So despite the dashed hopes for a grand design it is important to note that in the last 18 months progress has been made (though in areas other than Paris) on a number of quite important separate issues: The EC's "Staber" is now working—a system for modestly compensating a number of poor countries for shortfalls in export earnings; the meeting of the IMF in Jamaica in January approved the sales of 25 million ounces of gold to establish a trust fund for the poor; Food aid has been significantly increased. The new \$1-billion International Fund for Agricultural Development, an OPEC initiative, has met with Western support and despite some uneasy last-minute haggling by the West on who pays for the last \$60 million, looks like starting life early next year; Western aid, for the first time in 10 years, is going up in real terms, albeit not as much as the suspect OECD figures suggest; A significant new commodity agreement—timed in now in effect after the U.S. withdrew its initial opposition; and there are reports from the highly secret multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva that the developing nations, unlike in the previous Kennedy Round, are being given careful consideration.

Progress Blunted

The tragedy of the story is that such progress has been more than countered by the effect of the West's recession. With few exceptions, commodity prices, upon which many poor countries depend for foreign exchange earnings, dropped sharply in 1974 and 1975. At the same time the prices of manufactured goods they had to import rose with inflation.

Moreover, given the debt burden that the Third World now carries, it is likely that the Euro-markets, which have lent large sums over the last two years and so bailed them out, will now begin to curtail their lending.

In this situation the full promise of Kissinger's rhetoric seems far from being fulfilled. And it is reasonable for the Third World to wonder why more has

not been done. Personally I isolate three factors. First, a lack of preparation on the West's side. Kissinger came out in front with his proposals without having talked in with Mr. Simon, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, or Mr. Butz, the secretary of agriculture, and probably not with the President himself.

Inevitably when speeches gave way to negotiations and it came down to specifics, other departments of government which have perhaps a narrower vision were willy-nilly involved. They did not agree with Dr. Kissinger and the momentum slowed.

There was a similar lack of consultation with America's European partners. The result was that the West went into negotiations with the United and the Paris conferences with no agreed common line on how to respond to Third World proposals. To the anger of the Third World, days, even weeks, have been wasted at these conferences while the West tried to resolve its own differences.

Secondly, Kissinger underestimated how far apart the United States and the Third World are ideologically. The Americans go gung ho for an International Resources Bank which will help the

flow of private capital while the Third World push their plans, like the common fund, which would intervene in the commodity market to push prices up. Both sides assume the other's proposals.

It does not matter to the Third World that the Americans' proposal might be a very useful way of getting private capital without some of the nastier political influences of the multinationals. They are committed, publicly at least, to denouncing capitalism. And it does not matter to the United States that something dramatic must be done, and quickly too, to improve the export earnings of the poor. They are publicly committed to an untrammelled free market. No matter America has subsidized its own farmers at home for years.

To break this kind of ideological posturing it needs more than keynote speeches on hurried jet trips with the follow-up left to the bureaucrats. A major breakthrough would have to be engineered at summit level with Kissinger or his successor sitting down for two to three days with half a dozen key Third World presidents.

The third element that has gone awry is the role of OPEC. OPEC used its influence to get

this whole dialogue going. Moreover, its representatives have consistently stated that future oil price decisions will be affected by progress in Paris on the new economic order. As recently as Aug. 9 Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying just that.

Clearly, however, the recession reduced OPEC's negotiating power and, certainly no one on the West's side has felt OPEC using its muscle on behalf of its Third World friends during the last 12 months. Now that oil is in high demand again, OPEC strength is clearly waning and a modest price rise is inevitable before the year is out.

But informed observers within key OPEC countries say, despite Yamani's pronouncement, that there is no move within OPEC at the moment to use this occasion to seek a quid pro quo, ironically high level negotiators on the Western side admit that a show of OPEC strength is the one thing that would bring the West quickly into line.

For the time being then, the Paris meeting is in the doldrums. Not much is likely to change that until the U.S., Germany and Japanese elections are well out of the way, and until the present economic recovery is more firmly established.

Marching From Pretoria

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In South Africa last year, in a YMCA in Soweto, I saw a play written and directed by an African playwright, Gibson Kente. It was a musical called "How Long?" In the simplest terms of tragedy and faith it expressed the yearnings of South African blacks for such things as the chance for an education, the right to own a home, equality before the law.

To an American those desires seemed so reasonable, so bourgeois. And Gibson Kente himself was an utterly unrevolutionary figure. His play was no call to hatred or bloodshed. It was a collection of old-fashioned, almost religious sentiments and tunes. Kente was a showman—offstage, too, as he raised money for a theater from Johannesburg businessmen.

Gibson Kente is now in prison in South Africa. He was arrested when interviewing children in East London for parts in a film version of "How Long?" The interviews may have aroused official suspicion at a time of unrest among young blacks, but that is only a guess. No reason has been given for Kente's arrest, and no charges have been brought.

Not Only Case

The case of Gibson Kente is not the only one these days to trouble Americans who, whatever their criticism of policy, have a deep affection for South Africa. Consider what has happened to Peter Magubane, a photographer for the Rand Daily Mail.

When the riots started in Soweto last June, Magubane as a black was able to reach the scene and get pictures. During the continuing troubles the police several times confiscated his film and cameras. He also said that policemen twice assaulted him, breaking his nose the second time.

After he made that charge, someone burned his house down.

Police officials arranged a lineup of members of the force for Magubane to review and pick out, if he could, the men who had assaulted him. But on Aug. 26, just before that scheduled lineup, he was arrested by the security police.

Then there is Nat Serobe, a reporter for the Daily Mail. He wrote a story saying he had heard a policeman encourage Zulus in a hostel in Soweto to attack residents of the township. Two weeks later the security police took him in.

Solitary Confinement

Altogether 10 journalists, white and black, have been arrested since the troubles started. They are among hundreds of persons imprisoned by the security police. Under South African security laws, they can be held indefinitely without any stated reason—in solitary confinement, without access to a lawyer.

The government now threatens to take a further step toward 1984: by passing a law that would make it a crime to publish the name of anyone arrested under the security laws. Those arrested would just disappear and become unpersons.

These developments are important not just because they represent further examples of official inhumanity in the world. There are cruelties aplenty in the Soviet Union and Chile and South Korea and Uganda and a discouraging number of other countries.

The point is that South Africa prides itself on being different from those totalitarian states. It tells the world—and tells itself—that it is a democratic society. Its spokesmen often point out that it has such things as in-

dependent courts and a critical press. Government leaders, in seeking a "relationship" with the United States and Western Europe, put great emphasis on the argument that South Africa is a bastion of the West's freedom.

Approval Sought

At this moment in history, the white rulers of South Africa desperately want to feel connected with someone in the outside world—most of all with the United States. Any American who visits there soon learns how earnestly they seek, if not our approval, then at least our understanding. The whole course of Prime Minister Vorster's recent foreign policy, through the meetings with Secretary of State Kissinger, reflects that search for good will abroad.

South Africa's drift away from the rule of law therefore must concern the United States. When Americans are particularly asked to sympathize with the white people of South Africa, we are entitled—indeed obligated—to speak out against the destruction of values that they claim to share with us.

Vorster's policy of repression also raises internal dangers as hardly needs to be said. Kissinger, remarked recently that a political system productive of violence cannot be "just or acceptable—or can it last." The reaction of black South Africans to the police tactics of recent weeks can be judged from these words of one of their moderate leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi: "I shudder for all its peoples. The whole white population will, in the final analysis, be answerable for the sins that are committed in their name by those they have elected to determine not only their destiny but ours."

Carter And Ford: Similarities

By David S. Brode

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan's house, where President Ford opened his campaign last week, is architecturally, functionally and geographically far removed from the "little white house" in Warm Springs, Ga., where Jimmy Carter kicked off his drive on last day.

Warm Springs is a rehabilitation center for the crippled, revered by Democrats because it is the favored retreat of Frank Roosevelt. Orville Field House, a showplace for young athletes linked in memory with "Fritz" Crisler, who first brought football to the college, is the alma mater to football for a

The immediate temptations contrast "Jerry the Jock" with "Compassionate Jimmy," heightened by the President's rush to mingle with the stars of this year's Wolverine football squad, while Carter was surrounded in Warm Springs by patients in wheelchairs.

But the notion that the campaign rivals symbolize opposite strains of the American character will not stand scrutiny. In their similarities are far more significant than their differences.

Fitness Freak

At the simplest level, Carter and Ford, is a physical fit freak. He plays softball with some competitiveness that President Ford, to the surprise of the course and tennis court, is a hard worker, who believes the locker room cliché that "embroidered" on the walls of Michigan field house: "Victory is sweat." Or "You only feel pain when you're not prepared to do the job."

That they share these characteristics is not surprising. They are the products of middle-class families who grew up in small town atmospheres, dominated by church and family ties, and removed from the cultural life of the big cities. They achieved higher education at taxpayers' expense and, in process, acquired some sophistication in the ways of a wider world. Both served in the Navy, then launched into long-sustained political careers. Both men are a strong sense of their own identity and are blessed with families that provide them with comfort, strength—and a head dose of devils.

Referring to the "ordure" Vietnam and Watergate, of "infectious" and "recession" of "assassinations" which America endured in the past decade, said here: "Through all of it we found in ourselves a strength which has proven stronger than all our armaments, more precious than our store of national wealth, and enduring as our Constitution." Looking back on the same Carter said in Warm Springs: "We need not be afraid."

economic strength, our system government and the freedom character of our people are tremendous resources waiting to be tapped."

Exchange of Charge

This is not pretense, on the part of either candidate. The political system, prodigious of such similar outlooks, leaders emerge who suit the mood of their times; and in present moods, the American people are plainly seeking comfort and challenge. In Carter and Ford they have found two men, promise reassurance.

These similarities are underlining in advance of first direct confrontation of campaign, because the iron of politics requires that Carter and Ford do their utmost to exaggerate their differences and to damage public confidence in each other's leadership.

Carter, in Warm Springs, Ford epitomized "humility, fusion and mediocrity." Ford Ann Arbor accused Carter "being all things to all people." That is not an emboldening change, but you can rest assured, it will get worse. It would charm if elections were decided by the hands of the candidates skills in embellishing the American dream. But more often, a ring requires creating nightmarish in the voters' minds about other fellow.

Both Ford and Carter are told by their pollsters that they are exploitable doubts in public picture of their rivals, plain terms, Carter will be told to portray Ford as incompetent and Ford will be trying to answer that Carter is unworkable.

"That exercise in exaggeration is inevitable. But do not mislead. There is less to their differences than media the eye."

Arabic text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or date.

Gierek's Basic Approach Reportedly at Issue

Polish Leaders Said Split on Economic Crisis

By Flora Lewis

SAW (NYT). — Poland's left party leaders have acutely and painfully what several high officials call their "credibility" and are engaging in secret arguments over anything they can do

with a number of important sources, non-Communist Poles in various life and Western diplomatic undercurrents of tension here. The words "dangerous" were used by to describe the situation the government backed after workers' riots in its announced plan to

rank Communist of spoke with an urgency and to verge on desperation that has scarcely heard since the upheavals, which nearly led to a split between the Polish and Soviet Armies and which to the Hungarian revolution.

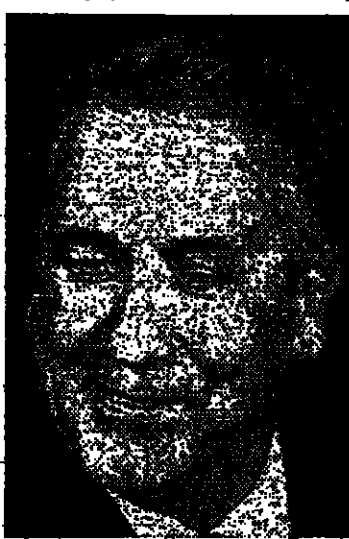
is no suggestion of any split now. Both Poles and diplomats said they were that Moscow's central is to keep the country stable and that the Soviet would not object to any measures the Poles might decide to take to achieve that goal.

he sources, almost all of insisted on anonymity in consider a most delicate uncertain period, said out that Poles are "im-

re pointed out that the Catholic Church, has he unprecedented step of ng to the population to sacrifices and to have con- in the government's abili- cope with grave economic i. "The church knows going on better than any-

Mr. Gierek remains the choice of most Polish Communists... as

the man best able to extricate the nation from its immediate plight. But there are some hints that some persons... are maneuvering against him...



Edward Gierek

one," he said. "They [the church leaders] wouldn't have gone so far if they didn't think there could be real trouble."

The immediate problem is economic. But it involves the basic policy undertaken by party chief Edward Gierek since he took over from Wladyslaw Gomulka, who had to resign in the face of bloody workers' riots in December, 1970.

Briefly, that policy was a crash development program, aimed at rapid improvement in the national economic base so as to raise living standards. It was based on a growth rate of 10 per cent or more a year, financed by Western credits. Now the country is heavily in debt, unable to sustain the better living standards—at least until its investments begin to pay off dramatically—and unwilling to place faith in the regime's arguments that prosperity lies around the corner of a temporary austerity program.

It is the conviction of well-informed sources that the Soviet

Union cannot bail out Poland with big loans, as it did in 1970, because, as one of them put it, "things are even worse in the Soviet economy."

Experts outside the government consider that the only economic solution would be a twofold program: a sharp cutback in the heavy investment policy and a price restructuring that would impose a period of belt tightening, which carries explosive political risks.

There is clearly no agreement within the party on how the public would react if all the harsh facts were made known, if the system of "consultation" with workers were indeed carried to the point of enabling them to speak freely and if important changes were made in response to public pressures.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, who announced the plan for sharply increased food prices in June, is now the person primarily blamed for the situation. Some important officials insist that he should be ousted quickly. But others apparently are arguing

that if the party drops one scapegoat, it will open the floodgate to demands that many more of the men at the top be swept away and no one could predict where it might end.

Mr. Gierek, who, all agreed, had achieved genuine popularity in the first few years of his leadership, has come under growing criticism, both inside and outside the Communist party.

All authoritative sources said that Mr. Gierek remains the choice of most Polish Communists of the Polish public and of both Moscow and Washington as the man best able to extricate the nation from its immediate plight. But there were hints that some persons high in the party have begun maneuvering against him, seeking a more repressive policy under which painful economic measures could be imposed.

A source even suggested that the key decision to send the police unarmed against rioting workers in Radom in June was made locally, against higher orders to use more drastic force. Although the source was in a position to know, this seemed unlikely, since the use of firearms was avoided throughout the country.

At least one party group, however, is arguing that the Gierek formula has produced enormous progress and will succeed if there are further changes—essentially, concessions to popular aspirations and a fairly abrupt expansion of the regime's moves to liberalization.

Three specific measures named were: removal of Mr. Jaroszewicz, a sharp cutback in investments, which implies a new emphasis on consumer goods, and "telling the truth," which also implies more freedom of public speech.

Despite the disclosure in a weekly newspaper that food prices would not be increased for two years, the signs are that basic decisions have not yet been made and that the leadership is agonizing over them.

It is hard to see how, given the depth of public frustration with the supply situation and the economic crunch, the existing price structure can be sustained for so long without devastating economic effect.

Bandouin Inaugurates Subway in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP). — King Bandouin today inaugurated Belgium's first subway with free public transportation for the day in Brussels.

The Brussels subway has cost \$500 million so far for its 20 kilometers. It is estimated that it will cost at least \$1.60 billion when completed in 1980. It will then be 64 kilometers long.

British Trains to Do 125

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP). — Britain's first scheduled railroad services at 125 miles an hour will start on Oct. 4, state-run British Rail said.

Illegal Immigrants Drown Off Emirate

ABRAH, United Arab Emirate, Sept. 20 (Reuters). — At least 150 illegal immigrants drowned today during an attempt to land illegally in the Arab Emirates, police said. Ship captains had ordered

the illegal immigrants to jump into the sea when police vessels appeared.

Several hundred who avoided capture were being hunted by police in the coastal hills overlooking a lonely beach in the Emirate of Fujairah.

Eleven bodies were recovered and four persons were taken to a hospital in serious condition.

The landing was described as the biggest attempt to smuggle immigrants into the wealthy Emirates.

The Emirates, where a booming economy has resulted from the

fivefold increase in oil prices since 1973, are believed to have already attracted more than 300,000 workers from India and Pakistan.

Entrance rules have been tightened recently, however. Immigrants are allowed into the Emirates now only if they have been sponsored by an employer.

seproof WCs

WES, England, Sept. 20 (AP). — Public lavatories in southeast England town are reconstructed using bullet-resistant materials following widespread damage caused by stone-

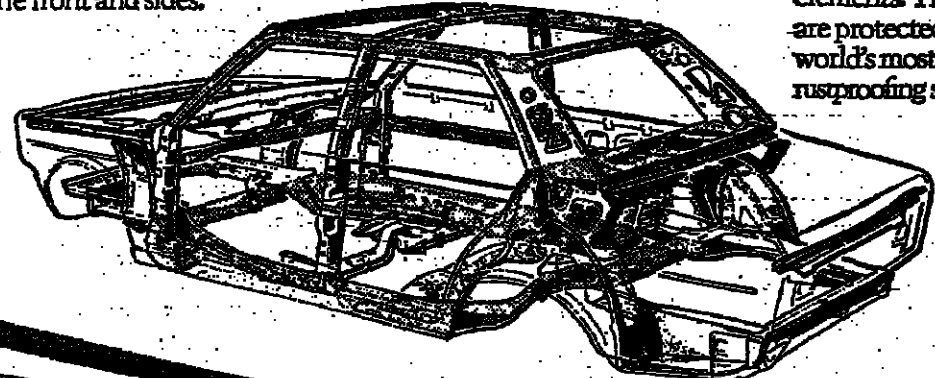
What we did with the bigger, more luxurious Fiats besides making them bigger and more luxurious.



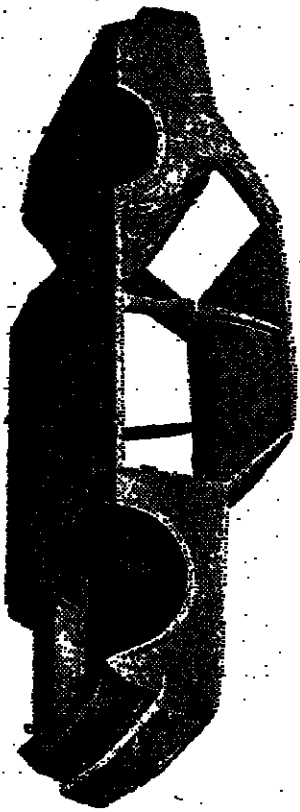
It's easy to see how the Fiat 131 and 132 are different from other Fiats. They're bigger. They're more comfortable. They're more luxurious. But the biggest differences are those you can't see. They're deep in the engine. Inside the body. Under the paint.

According to a Swedish government study, the average Fiat will last 11.9 years. We built the 131 and 132 to do better.

The passenger compartment of the 131 is protected by a steel cage. This makes it indeformable from both the front and sides.



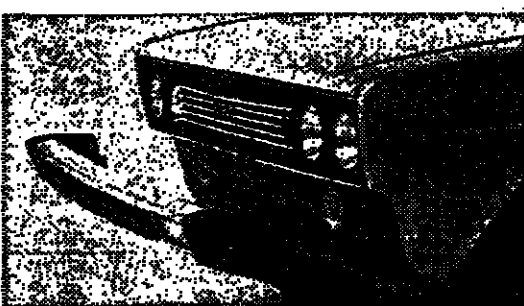
The entire underbody is sealed against the elements. The wheels are protected by the world's most advanced rustproofing system.



The engines on our 131 and 132 have been tested for over a million miles. The valves last twice as long as ordinary valves. The rings last far longer than ordinary rings.



Each car receives 2 separate coats of rustproofing, in addition to a primer coat, an undercoat, and 3 finishing coats of paint.

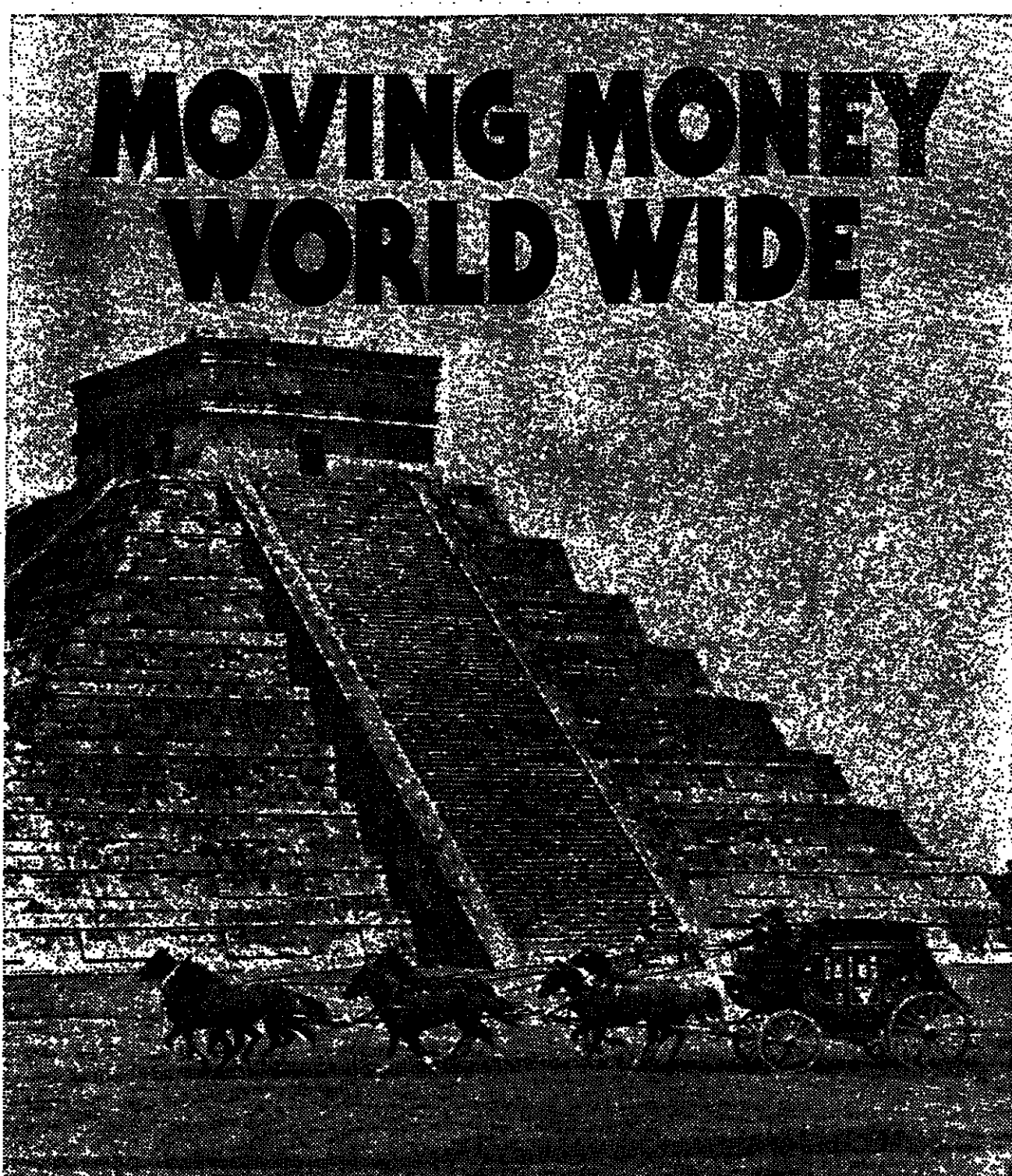
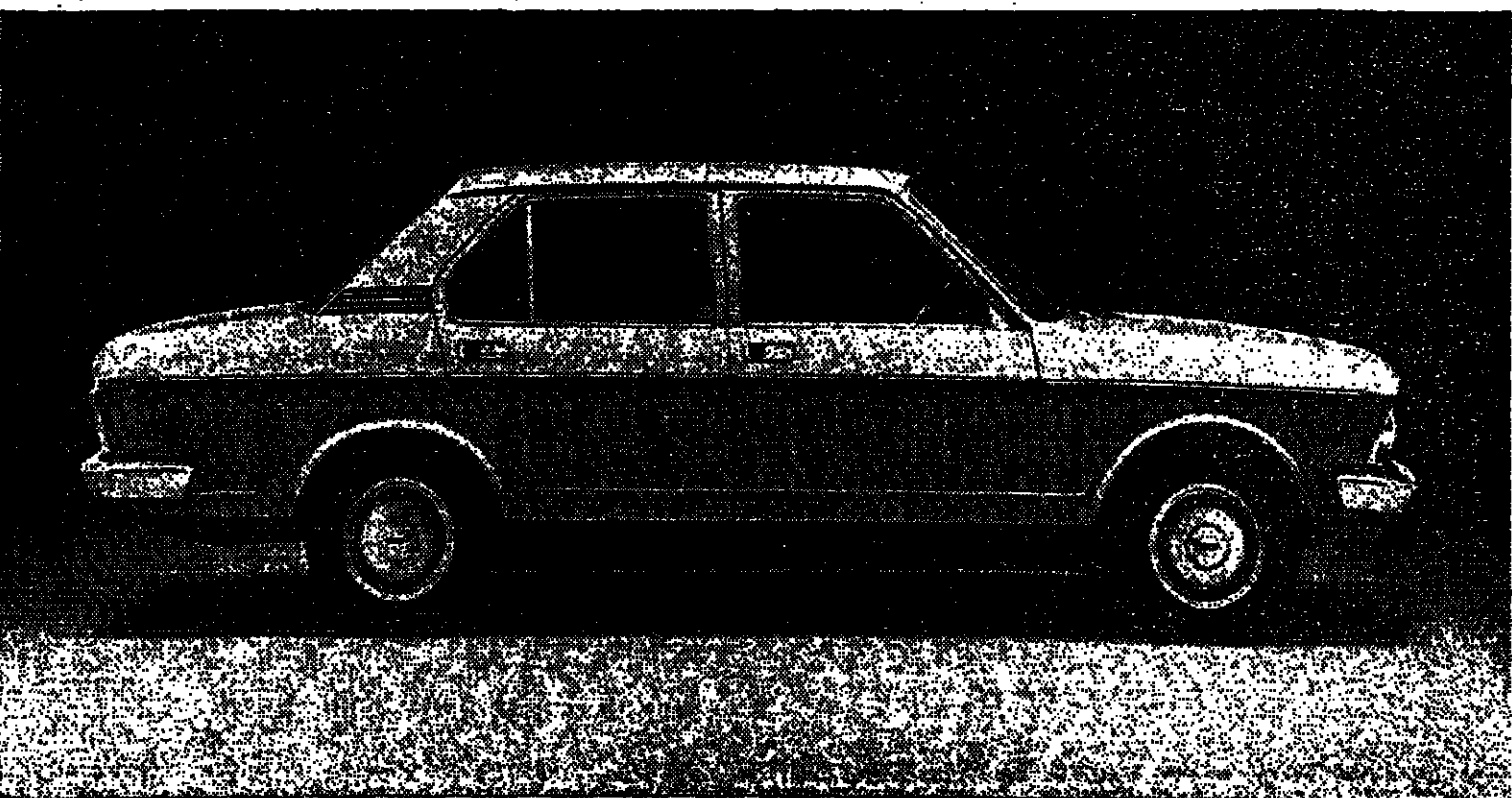


In the event of an accident, parts like bumpers and fenders on the 131 are easily removed and replaced.



Like most luxury cars, the 132 is very roomy in the front. Unlike most luxury cars, it's also very roomy in the back.

FIAT



From letters of credit—the basic element of international trade, through loans, to complex multi-bank syndications, Wells Fargo is there, the world over, where people are building, growing, expanding with the information, experience and understanding that gets things done. If you want to put money in motion, call us. We can help.

WELLS FARGO BANK

LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited, Winchester House, 80 London Wall, London E.C. 2. LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 77, rue Ythie, Luxembourg. FRANKFURT: Lindenstrasse 35, 6 Frankfurt am Main 1. MADRID: Miguel Angel, 1 DEBO, 3 DCHA, Madrid 10. PARIS: Credit Chimique, Credit Chimique Building, 20 rue Trilhard, 75008 Paris.

Amsterdam, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Madrid, Managua, Manila, Montevideo, Mexico City, Miami, New York, Ottawa, Panama City, Paris, Quito, San Francisco, San Salvador, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo.

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1976

Page 9

K. Bank Intervenes Sterling Declines

Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England intervened today to help steady the pound sterling, which had dropped about two percent in early trading today and was down 1.74 percent by 11:30 a.m. on Sept. 20.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

The bank's intervention was aimed at helping the pound to hold its ground against the dollar, which had risen to a new high of \$20.25 per pound.

U.K. Reported To Pledge to Curb Imports

LONDON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor government today promised to set ceilings on the import of foreign goods in certain selected industries, a trade union leader reported.

There was no immediate government statement, but after a meeting between trade union and Labor party leaders, David Lea, chief economic adviser of the Trades Union Congress, told reporters the government had agreed to set "import penetration ceiling targets."

This is taken to mean an assurance that the government will not allow foreign imports to go beyond certain percentages of the home market where local industries need time to recover from industrial recession.

Mr. Lea also said there was "a lot of ministerial support" for a plan to establish a clampdown by the whole of the European Common Market on some imports from Japan.

Mr. Lea said the idea had attracted the support of some ministers and may be discussed at a Common Market summit at the end of November.

Change Urged In System of Gold Auctions

EEC Aides Agree
Flexibility Needed

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Finance ministers of the European Economic Community broadly agreed today on the need for more flexibility in gold sales by the International Monetary Fund.

Dutch Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg told a press conference after the ministerial meeting he chaired that "we are of the opinion that more flexibility is required to prevent too sudden changes in the gold price."

Mr. Duisenberg said the ministerial discussion of the gold issue after hearing a report from the EEC monetary committee. At its Copenhagen meeting on Sept. 10, the committee stressed the need to change IMF gold sales techniques, calling for more flexibility without changing the overall plan to market 25 million ounces of IMF-held gold over a four-year period.

The committee's report received full backing by the finance ministers, Mr. Duisenberg said.

Referring to the quantity of gold, Mr. Duisenberg said, "Asked what 'more flexibility' meant, Mr. Duisenberg replied that this referred to the quantity offered by the IMF at individual gold auctions."

He did not elaborate, but participants at the ministerial meeting indicated the EEC may also press for a slowdown of the gold sales, stretching them over a longer period.

The participants voiced concern over the IMF announcement of a fourth gold auction, to be held on Oct. 27. Officials privately conceded that the committee had expected that this auction would be postponed while IMF executive directors discussed EEC requests for a change of the sales techniques.

The price of gold in London closed sharply lower today at \$115-\$115.75 an ounce, bid and asked, down from \$118-\$119 at Friday's close.

Dealers cited market reaction to the announcement by the IMF that it will continue its program of six-weekly gold auctions.

The IMF report also: • Reveals that the current account (largely trade) deficit of the non-oil-producing poor countries, which soared to \$37 billion in 1975, may recede to \$22 billion.

Same Wavelength
The annual report's emphasis on inflation control puts it on the same wavelength as the declarations following the Puerto Rico summit, and by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, both of which at mid-summer advocated a "slow growth" economic policy.

The IMF report contended that policies aimed at reducing unemployment "will incur the risk of causing an intensification of inflationary expectations."

This creates "a very serious problem for policy," the report says, especially since economic recovery is beginning to move at the same pace in several big countries, with the United States losing its early "lead."

The solution the report proposes is "restraint over aggregate demand," as well as "restraining the growth of the public sector."

Money Supply Policy
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The IMF report said industrialized countries would have to cut the rate of growth of money supply if they were going to master inflation.

"Current rates of monetary expansion are still in double digits in most of the industrial countries, and will need to be reduced considerably if a return to reasonable price stability is to be achieved in the next few years," it said.

"Most of the industrial countries are already moving in the directions of monetary and fiscal restraint, albeit rather modestly," the IMF report added.

U.S. Grants Loan To Mexico Until IMF Deal Ready
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—The United States has agreed to lend \$600 million to Mexico through short-term swap arrangements until the Mexican government can complete borrowings of a larger amount from the International Monetary Fund.

The U.S. Treasury and the Mexican government announced the financial support arrangements today.

U.S. officials said that IMF managing director Johannes Witteveen has concluded that the economic policies apparently being followed by the Mexican government, including the recent devaluation of the peso, are "adequate and correct," and that the IMF would consider a loan of as much as \$1.2 billion to Mexico.

The Treasury will provide \$400 million as a short-term swap loan to Mexico. The Federal Reserve will provide the other \$200 million of the \$600 million that will be made available immediately.

The loan will be for a period of 90 days, to be repaid when Mexico obtains the loan it is seeking from the IMF.

U.S. Business Loan Demand Slides

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Month after month, as the U.S. economy gathered strength this year, bankers and economists have confidently predicted a healthy upturn in a key financial barometer—bank loans to business.

The forecasts were fearless, as well they might have been. Within a few months after the trough of just about any previous recession, businessmen, as their sales increased, began asking their banks for money to finance capital spending and additions to inventories.

But not this time. Instead of rising, business loans by banks have continued a slide that began almost two years ago. Such lending has fallen by \$20 billion, or 15 per cent, from its late-1974 peak. No one expects the decline to continue forever, but the conviction is spreading that business loan demand will remain lethargic through the end of this year.

Furthermore, many analysts are predicting only skimpy gains well into 1977. "No significant rebound in commercial and industrial loan demand for the balance of the year," is the forecast by economists for First National Bank of Chicago. They add, "Even by mid-1977, commercial and industrial loans may still be only 5 to 7 per cent above current levels, which would mean they would even then be lower than they were in early 1975."

There are several reasons why business borrowing is deviating from its usual pattern. For one thing, the demand for funds to finance inventory accumulation has been unusually light for an unusually long time. Analysts attribute

this to the rapid inventory accumulation that took place in 1973 and much of 1974—an accumulation spurred by fears of an accelerating inflation, of various material shortages and of price controls.

Instead, the economy went into a nosedive and, says the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, "the depth of the recession in 1974-1975 reduced the prospects of inventory profits and gave business incentives for the rapid liquidation of inventories beginning late in 1975 as inventories became excessive in relation to sales."

The large inventory reductions during the current recovery period can be considered a major cause of the declines in bank loans to business," says the St. Louis Fed.

Economists at Chase Manhattan Bank figure that so far this year companies have been able to finance internally over 80 per cent of their inventory and capital-investment needs, compared with 75 per cent at the recession trough in early 1975 and 66 per cent around the peak of economic activity in 1973.

Also, the bond market has been a major source of credit for corporations this year. Rates have been higher for bonds than for loans, the usual pattern, but corporate treasurers have realized the necessity of improving the strength of corporate balance sheets—reducing reliance on short-term credit and substituting long-term financing. Corporate balance sheets have been deteriorating for years, and the steep recession brought home to many managements the need for adding strength.

Despite Risk for Jobless Rates
IMF Urges Tougher Fight on Inflation
By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP).—Industrial countries should tilt their policies toward control of inflation, despite the risks of generating further unemployment, the International Monetary Fund advises in its annual report for 1976, published today.

It says that there has been a broadly based recovery from the world's worst recession in four decades, but that optimism "is tempered by deep concern about the risk of renewed inflation as the upswing gathers momentum."

The report is a prelude to the 31st joint annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Manila, beginning Oct. 4.

The IMF report also: • Reveals that the current account (largely trade) deficit of the non-oil-producing poor countries, which soared to \$37 billion in 1975, may recede to \$22 billion.

Same Wavelength
The annual report's emphasis on inflation control puts it on the same wavelength as the declarations following the Puerto Rico summit, and by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, both of which at mid-summer advocated a "slow growth" economic policy.

The IMF report contended that policies aimed at reducing unemployment "will incur the risk of causing an intensification of inflationary expectations."

This creates "a very serious problem for policy," the report says, especially since economic recovery is beginning to move at the same pace in several big countries, with the United States losing its early "lead."

The solution the report proposes is "restraint over aggregate demand," as well as "restraining the growth of the public sector."

Money Supply Policy
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The IMF report said industrialized countries would have to cut the rate of growth of money supply if they were going to master inflation.

"Current rates of monetary expansion are still in double digits in most of the industrial countries, and will need to be reduced considerably if a return to reasonable price stability is to be achieved in the next few years," it said.

"Most of the industrial countries are already moving in the directions of monetary and fiscal restraint, albeit rather modestly," the IMF report added.

U.S. Grants Loan To Mexico Until IMF Deal Ready
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—The United States has agreed to lend \$600 million to Mexico through short-term swap arrangements until the Mexican government can complete borrowings of a larger amount from the International Monetary Fund.

The U.S. Treasury and the Mexican government announced the financial support arrangements today.

U.S. officials said that IMF managing director Johannes Witteveen has concluded that the economic policies apparently being followed by the Mexican government, including the recent devaluation of the peso, are "adequate and correct," and that the IMF would consider a loan of as much as \$1.2 billion to Mexico.

The Treasury will provide \$400 million as a short-term swap loan to Mexico. The Federal Reserve will provide the other \$200 million of the \$600 million that will be made available immediately.

The loan will be for a period of 90 days, to be repaid when Mexico obtains the loan it is seeking from the IMF.

U.K. Money Supply Expands Sharply to 16-Per-Cent Rate

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Britain's money supply increased sharply in the four weeks ended Aug. 18, which accounted for the central bank's recent decision to raise its minimum lending rate to 12 per cent.

The main reason for the expansion of the money supply in the latest period was government deficit financing. Seasonally adjusted figures showed that bank lending to the private sector fell about \$15 million but bank lending to the government rose by \$280 million.

And the government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Bankers say a lot will depend on the government's success in floating long-term debt outside the banking system, as this would not directly contribute to an increase in the money supply.

The government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Bankers say a lot will depend on the government's success in floating long-term debt outside the banking system, as this would not directly contribute to an increase in the money supply.

The government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Bankers say a lot will depend on the government's success in floating long-term debt outside the banking system, as this would not directly contribute to an increase in the money supply.

The government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Bankers say a lot will depend on the government's success in floating long-term debt outside the banking system, as this would not directly contribute to an increase in the money supply.

The government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Bankers say a lot will depend on the government's success in floating long-term debt outside the banking system, as this would not directly contribute to an increase in the money supply.

The government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Bankers say a lot will depend on the government's success in floating long-term debt outside the banking system, as this would not directly contribute to an increase in the money supply.

The government, which has a huge budget deficit to finance, is in the awkward position of having to borrow a lot of money without causing the money supply to expand too rapidly.

Sony Profit Rises 132%

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Sony Corp. said today consolidated net income for its third quarter ended July 31 rose 132 per cent from a year earlier to 10.88 billion yen (\$79.9 million), putting the nine-month net above the company's record full year earnings.

The electronic equipment manufacturer cited export sales and cost savings won through mass production for the third quarter earnings boost from the year-earlier 4.88 billion yen.

Consolidated sales for the May-July quarter totaled 123.3 billion yen, up from 105 billion yen a year earlier. Overseas sales totaled 75.19 billion yen, up from 57.87 billion yen a year earlier.

The company declined to break down totals by geographical area, but said the third quarter saw sales to the United States grow by about the 28.8 per cent which overseas sales in total grew. It said sales to Europe showed greater growth than those to the United States, but it noted that the European market is not as large.

Third-quarter domestic sales totaled 48.18 billion yen, up from 47.15 billion yen a year earlier. Sony said it still plans to use its heavy cash position on promotions to improve the quarter's 2.3-per-cent domestic sales growth.

Ranked by product category, the highest sales growth in the third quarter was in the audio equipment and video tape recorder category.

Consolidated net for the nine months ended July 31 totaled 25.6 billion yen, up 79 per cent from the year-earlier 14.3 billion yen and better than the record net scored in the 12 months ended October, 1975.

Nine-month consolidated sales totaled 344.31 billion yen, up from 292.2 billion yen a year earlier.

Belgian Jobless Rate
BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—The number of persons unemployed and entitled to Belgian unemployment benefits totaled 224,509 on Sept. 15, up slightly from 233,141 on Aug. 31 but down a little from 225,234 on Aug. 15, the Labor Office reported. The jobless rate at mid-September was 8.4 per cent.

'Snake' Won't Be Altered, West German Aide States

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—West German Finance Minister Hans Apel said today that exchange rates of currencies belonging to the European joint float arrangement, the snake, will not be changed either before or after general elections scheduled in West Germany for Oct. 3.

"I want to firmly pledge that there will not be a snake realignment, there is not any need for it," Mr. Apel told a group of reporters after a European Economic Community finance ministers meeting.

Mr. Apel said he had discussed tensions within the snake with other finance ministers representing snake members and all "strongly favor" the currency arrangement as it is.

West Germany, the Benelux and Denmark are EEC member states that belong to the snake. Norway and Sweden are associated snake members.

Mr. Apel also said he had discussions on the snake with French Finance Minister Raymond Barre, who is also French economics and finance minister.

"Barre strongly impressed on me the French government's interest in seeing the snake maintained and he wants us to keep it going," Mr. Apel reported.

He said speculation on a break-up of the snake or a realignment of snake currencies had been defeated in the past by monetary authorities and would be defeated again.

Mr. Apel also firmly stated that the Bonn government does not see any need to revise the deutsche mark, although he conceded that there has been a strong recent upturn of the mark.

The Bundesbank, the West German central bank, had intervened to prevent "erratic fluctuations" of the mark against major non-snake currencies. Mr. Apel noted, but added that such interventions are not designed to halt any basic trends in the currencies of the United States, France, Britain or Italy, the German minister said.

Liquidity Absorbed
Surplus liquidity that flowed into West Germany as a result of central bank intervention can be absorbed by the Bundesbank, Mr. Apel argued. He also claimed that a part of speculative funds that moved into Germany had moved out again.

As to the snake, Mr. Apel repeatedly emphasized that all finance ministers of other member states agree about the advantages the monetary arrangement offers them in combating inflation at home.

"We (in the snake) all agree that there should not be any changes in the functioning of the snake, there should not be any realignment" of exchange rates, Mr. Apel said.

Qatar Said to Pay \$20 Million for Take-Over of Oil

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Qatar will pay \$20 million compensation for taking over the 40-per-cent interest of Western oil firms in Qatar Petroleum Co., a Middle East oil journal reported today.

The Middle East Economic Survey said the six firms—British Petroleum, Cie. Française des Pétroles, Shell, Exxon, Mobil and Paraflex—also will receive a fee of 15 cents a barrel for management and operational services.

The compensation reflects net book value of assets held by the six companies. They operate the offshore Dukhan field at the rate of 225,000 barrels a day.

Qatar acquired a 60-per-cent controlling interest in Qatar Petroleum in 1974.

Under the total take-over accord, the companies will lift 130,000 barrels a day of Dukhan crude under a five-year contract, the journal said.

In addition, the companies will continue to lift 170,000 barrels a day according to equity buyback arrangements signed in 1974.

Citibank's German Plan
FRANKFURT, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—West German branches of Citibank NA of the United States and other holdings of Citicorp are to be consolidated in a share company, Citibank AG, in order to provide an expanded capital base for credit operations in Germany, German Citibank directors told a news conference today.

Morse to Head Lloyds
LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).—Sir Jeremy Morse will succeed Sir Eric Faulkner as chairman of Lloyds Bank at the conclusion of the bank's annual meeting next March. It was announced today. Sir Jeremy joined Lloyds Bank in 1975 and is currently deputy chairman.

DISPOSAL
OF INDUSTRIAL
PLANT
Wewag Industrie
P.O. Box 25
D-4018 Langefeld
West Germany
Tel: 02173-72260
Telex: 35 515 913

ARGENTINE
REPUBLIC
EXTERNAL U.S. BONDS
THE WESTON GROUP
makes a market
in all series
Enquiries to:
8802 ZURICH Stockenstr. 10,
Tel.: 53711 Tel.: 531350.
10026 NEW YORK CITY
500 Fifth Ave.
Tel.: BOA 242922, T.: 7391350.

Prime-Rate Cut Spurs Wall St. Rise

Policy Move by Fed
Also Seen Possible

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Lower interest rates and speculation the Federal Reserve may adopt a more accommodative monetary policy enabled the stock market to add to the brisk advance of late last week, but scattered profit-taking trimmed the gain.

Spurring demand for stocks at the outset was news that two of the largest U.S. banks reduced the prime interest rate, from which most other rates are scaled upwards, to 6.75 per cent from 7 per cent.

The Federal Reserve's policy-making Open Market Committee meets tomorrow and some money market analysts look for the Fed to loosen the credit reins a bit following the large decline in the monetary supply in the bank statement week ended Sept. 8.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and First National Bank of Chicago announced the prime rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 0.59 at 994.51. It was up 1.33 at 3 o'clock. Volume totaled 21.73 million against 23.27 million Friday. Advancing issues outpaced decliners by about 875 to 570.

Heavily traded Sony gained 1/4 to 9 3/8 on over 700,000 NYSE shares. It reported higher earnings.

General Tire, also responding to bullish earnings, picked up 1 7/8 to 25 3/4. Jack Winter moved up 1 1/4 to 15 1/2, while Atlantic Richfield rose 1 1/8 to 55 5/8 in the oil group.

Cummins Engine rose 1 1/2 to 43 1/2, but Ingersoll-Rand fell 6 7/8 to 77 3/4. Du Pont dropped 1/2 to 128, with Caterpillar Tractor off 1 3/8 to 87.

Most other commodities also were lower, although there was some minor recovery in corn near the close.

Company Report
Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars
General Tire & Rubber
Third Quarter 1976 1975
Revenue 528.4 472.7
Profit 32.3 18.2
Per Share 1.48 0.82

Nine Months
Revenue 1,448.3 1,374.9
Profit 77.2 43.2
Per Share 3.52 1.90

A world-wide reputation for quality and reliability since 1828.
MEET THE VAN MOPPELS
world's largest diamond jewelry factory
FREE FOR VISITORS
Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry
Write for our free full color catalog
A. van MOPPELS & SON
2-5 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM

We know your part of the world.

GENEVA
LONDON
BUENOS AIRES
(and other financial centers)

Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.

Trade Development Bank

Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.
Assets as of June 30th, 1976: US\$ 2.9 billion.
Total capital funds employed: in excess of US\$ 250 million.

Key Group offices:
Geneva: 2, place du Lac
Paris: 20, place Vendôme
London: 21, Aldermanbury
New York: Republic National Bank,
452 Fifth Avenue

Head office of
Trade Development Bank,
Geneva

the worldwide fortnight
for Data Processing Communication
and Office Organization in Paris

Sicob®
Sept. 23rd to Oct. 1st

CNIT - Paris La Défense

27th International Exhibition
of Data Processing, Communication
and Office Organization.

Sicob is an international meeting.
It presents the most up-to-date
equipment for management,
fully demonstrated on the
exhibitors' stands.

In 1975, 83 000 square meters,
29 countries represented
by 1676 companies, 282 020 visitors
coming from 97 countries.

Data Processing Convention
September 20th to 24th
Palais des Congrès - Porte Maillot

The convention of software.
A dialog between users and suppliers
for data processing optimization.

In 1975, 2000 delegates,
132 conferences and panel discussions,
simultaneous translation.

For information, apply:
Sicob: 6, place de Valois - F-75001 Paris
Tel. (1) 261.52.42

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Community and unit	Man.	Year	age	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
FOODS																
Foodco Angra, R.	1	22	Closed		425.50	428.00	429.00	431.00	434.00	434.50	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00	437.00

ettes 4 Samba, lb.	1.35	Aug	44.00	44.00
		Oct	44.00	44.00
TEXTILES		Dec	44.00	44.00
Printcloth 64-68 35% , yd.	38	Feb	44.00	44.00
		Mar	44.00	44.00
METALS				
Sheet Milla (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	Oct	37.75	37.50
Iron 2 Fdr, Phos., ton	210.19	Dec	37.75	37.50
Lead scrap No. 1 Ivy Pitt	71-72	Feb	40.00	40.00
Lead, spot, lb.	44-45 35	Jun	41.75	41.50
Copper, spec. lb.	2.95	Jun	42.50	42.50
Alum (Strand), lb.	3.00	Aug	44.00	44.00
Alum. E. P. 25, lb.	32-40	Oct	44.00	44.00
Alum N.Y., oz.	4.200	Sales	Oct 30	Dec
Gold N.Y., oz.	115-49	April 70; June 70	Dec	Dec
		Open interest	Oct 1	Dec

COMMODITY Indicators		FEB 74/1; April 22/4; July 31/4	
Koddy's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1951)	822.2	LIVE HOGS (30,000 H)	
* Nominal.		Oct	26.48 26.45
		Dec	26.75 26.45

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sep. 22, 1976	Jun	36.75	36.80
SUGAR NO. 12 (50 tons)	Jul	37.20	37.20
	Aug	35.65	35.60

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	7.95	8.43	7.90	8.30	7.98
Mar	9.10	9.40	8.98	9.40	9.08
May	9.35	9.63	9.25	9.62	9.36
Jul	9.47	9.89	9.54	9.84	9.45

OCT 34.30 34.50
 Dec 34.90 34.80
 Sales: Oct 1174; Dec
 April 224; June 72; July
 7; Dec 3.
 Open Interest: Oct 243

Sep	9.85	9.98	9.74	n10.00	m9.76	1391; April 881; June 39
Oct	9.86	9.98	9.75	n10.05	-9.79	161; Oct 47; Dec 14.
Series: 3,450.						SHELL EGGS (22.50)
WOOL (6,000 lbs)						Sep 64.90 - 65.70
No trades.						

COCOA (30,000 lbs.)					Oct	
Sep	102.29	102.20	110.70	102.00	108.09	61.05 61.55
Dec	109.25	109.30	105.49	105.49	110.49	61.65 62.25
Mar	103.75	104.00	101.24	101.35	105.24	61.68 61.95
Apr	100.25	100.20	97.00	97.00	100.00	58.80 58.50
						53.70 56.95

Sales: Sep-100; Oct-6

May	100.25	100.50	97.50	97.50S	101.00	273; Jan 8; Feb 3
Jul	96.20	96.20	93.90	93.95S	97.75	Open Interest: Sep 38
Sep	90.75	90.75	90.75	90.35S	94.05	1078; Dec 1436; Jan 35; 1
Dec	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.10S	88.75	

Sales: 1,907.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Feb	54.00	54.15
-----	-------	-------

PORK BELLIES (36,

Sep	64.30	64.30	64.30	64.30s	65.30	Mar	53.75	53.80
Oct	65.00	65.00	65.00	64.40s	65.40	May	54.80	54.85
Dec	66.00	66.00	65.20	65.40s	66.40	Jul	54.60	54.65
Jan	66.50	66.50	65.80	66.00s	67.00	Aug	52.78	52.70
Mar	67.60	67.70	66.80	67.10s	68.10	Sales: Feb 2600; Mar		
May	68.00	68.00	67.00	68.10s	69.00	July 6; Aug 20.		

July	66.70	68.00	67.70	68.10	67.20
Aug	66.70	68.00	67.00	67.10	70.20
Sep	70.70	70.20	70.00	70.10	71.30

Sales: estimated 2,922.
a-Settling.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	4.95	4.96	4.87	4.89	4.94
Mar	5.88	5.88	5.70	5.73	5.83
Apr	6.22	6.24	6.13	6.15	6.27
May	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.75

Sales: 582

SILVER (5,000 #01 oz)					SUGAR				
Sep	421.50	421.50	410.50	420.50s	425.40	Oct	120.50	115.50	117.25-1
Oct	421.00	421.50	421.00	421.00s	425.90	Dec	120.50	125.50	126.90-1
Dec	426.50	427.50	421.50	424.50s	429.50	Mar	137.75	134	135.50-1
Jan	428.40	429.00	423.00	426.00s	431.00	May	141.75	138	140.25-1
Mar	429.30	429.50	417.00	420.10s	431.70				

May	433.58	434.80	432.20	434.70	433.50	Aug	146	142.50	145.30-1
Jul	444.50	444.50	437.00	438.50	441.50	Oct	151	147	150.50-1
Sep	442.70	442.70	440.00	443.00	441.10	Dec	154.50	149	153.80-1
Dec	452.90	452.90	448.50	450.00	455.40				
Jan	452.70	452.70	452.70	452.80	458.00				

Lots: 2,692.
 COCCA

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)					Sep	1520	1465	1469	-14	
Oct	74.00	74.00	72.50	73.50	74.08	Dec	1519	1445	1468	-14
Dec	73.95	74.05	72.60	73.85	74.73	Mar	1467	1385	1337	-13
Mar	77.15	77.25	75.00	75.10	76.62	May	1423	1348	1348	-13
May	77.50	77.50	74.00			Jul	1379	1370	1315	-13
							1317	1300	1295	-12

May	77.50	77.50	78.50	79.00	77.40	Sep	1347	1290	1287	-12
Jul	76.10	76.10	75.01	75.70	76.40	Dec	1253	1230 1/2	1230	-12
Oct	70.00	70.00	69.15	69.40	69.90	Lots: 4,369.				
Dec	66.90	67.00	66.60	66.55	66.91					

Sales: 5,250.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 Bbs)

COFFEE					
Sep	1658	1645	1665	16	

Nov	49.60	49.60	40.25	b49.50	49.50	Nov	1628	1612	1616	-16
Jan	51.10	51.30	50.70	f1.05	51.00	Jan	1603	1582	1587	-15
Mar	52.55	52.90	52.25	b52.50	b52.50	Mar	1584	1566	1570	-15
Sales: 180.						May	1580	1562	1565	-15
						Jul	1585	1555	1561	-15
						Sep			1560	-15

Sep	715.00	715.00	715.00	714.70s	717.20
Oct	715.00	715.18	714.60	714.80s	717.30
Dec	715.30	715.00	714.90	715.00s	717.50
Feb	715.50	715.90	715.40	715.40s	718.00
Apr	716.20	716.60	716.00	716.00s	718.70

Lots: 1,885.
 London Metal

Jun	117.20	117.30	118.20	116.70s	119.50
Aug	117.80	118.10	117.80	117.50s	120.40
Oct	119.00	119.10	118.60	118.20s	121.30
Dec	119.60	119.90	119.50	119.10s	122.20

Sales: 1.3%

CHICAGO FUTURES					Sept. 28, 1976	
WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev	
	825	825	825	825	825	
	3 months	858	858	858	858	
Carbides: spot	813	813	813	813	813	
	3 months	845	845	845	845	
Tin: spot	4,575	4,575	4,575	4,575	4,575	
	3 months	4,698	4,698	4,698	4,698	

Sep	3.01%	3.01%	2.94	2.97%	3.02	Lead: spot	275.25	276
Dec	3.08%	3.10	3.03%	3.10	3.10	3 months	286.75	287
Mar	3.21	3.22	3.15	3.21	3.23	Zinc: spot	406	406.5
May	3.27	3.27%	3.20%	3.27	3.28%	3 months	423	423.5
Jul	3.31	3.31	3.24	3.29	3.33	Silver: spot	243	243.5
						3 months	251.10	251

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Sep	2.90%	2.97	2.87	2.88%	2.91%
Dec	2.87%	2.84	2.78%	2.83%	2.83
Mar	2.90	2.91%	2.85%	2.90%	2.90
May	2.93%	2.95	2.89%	2.94%	2.94%
Jul	2.95	2.96%	2.94%	2.96	2.96%

Sep	2.89	2.89	2.84	2.87½	2.89		
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu.)						Sept. 28, 1977	
Sep	6.51	6.32	6.43	6.47½	6.63		
Nov	6.99	6.61	6.49½	6.54	6.69½	High	Low
Jan	6.64	6.67	6.56	6.58	6.76		
Mar	6.61	6.70½	6.57½	6.63½	6.73½	SUGAR	

[illegible]

Dec	21.51	22.41	21.51	22.15	22.51	Aug	—	—
Jan	21.75	22.50	21.60	22.20	22.55	Oct	—	—
Mar	21.75	22.60	21.70	22.30	22.70	Nov	—	—
May	21.75	22.65	21.75	22.20	22.75	Lots: 244.		
Jul	21.70	22.60	21.70	22.20	22.70			

COYBEAN MEAL (100 lbs.)

COCOA

Sep	177.00	179.00	176.00	177.50	179.50	Sep		1,305
Oct	178.00	181.00	176.00	178.50	181.00	Dec	1,255	1,200
Nov	182.50	185.50	179.50	181.50	184.50	Mar	1,277	1,173
Jan	184.00	186.00	180.30	183.90	185.00	May	—	—
Feb	184.00	186.50	181.00	183.50	186.00	Jul	—	—
Mar	184.00	186.50	181.00	183.50	186.00			

May	184.00	186.30	181.00	183.00	186.00	Sept	—	—
Jul	183.50	186.00	182.50	183.50	186.50	Lois: 131.		

Midday Indicated Prices				
Dollar Bonds	New Brunsw 9-83	102	103	BroadHalt 4-8
	N Zealand 7 1/4-82	102 3/4	103 1/4	Carnation 4-8

France 916-82	102½	103½	N Zealand 815-82	101	102	Chevron 5-88
Ireland 8-87	96¼	97¼	Nrg Kombi 715-87	92	93	Chrysler 4¼-8
Lat.R.D. 914-80	102¾	103¾	Norpeps 915-86	100¼	101¼	Chryslr 5-88
Lat-Swiss 8-87	96¼	97¼	NorskHyd 916-85	104½	105½	Conf Tel 5½-8
Lat.Cdn 814-84	101¾	102¾	NorthAMR 736-79	100	101	Crut Ind 6¼-
CEC 816-83 -	99¾	100¾	Norway 9-80	103	104	Dart Ind 4¼-8

N.P. 9½-87	103¾	104¾	Norway 8½-87	101¾	102¾	East Kodak 4½
Gas Can 9¾-82	102	103	Occidental 9¾-83	102	103	Econ Lab 4¾
High Gas 9-81	100¼	101½	Ontario 9-83	102	103	Firestone 5-88
Broken Hill 10-90	104½	105½	Oso 9-88	100	101	Ford 6-86
Broken Hill 9½-87	103½	104½	Oto-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½	Ford 5-88
Currier 8-87	94¾	95¾	Pac Light 9¾-81	103¾	104¾	Gen Elec 4½-87

Barbours 8 1/2-87	99%	100%	Penwalt 8-87	98%	99%	Gen Food 45%
NE 9 1/2-85	100%	101%	QuabProv 8 1/2-81	101	102	Gillette 44-22
N R. 10-86 1/2	103%	104%	QuabProv 9-83	101	102	Gillette 44-87
ons Food 7 1/2-91	94	95	QuabProv 7 1/2-88	92 1/2	93 1/2	Gould 5-8
onco 8-86	100	101	Ralston 7 1/2-87	96	97	Gulf West 5-8
on Tei 1 1/2-84	99	100	RandBates 9 1/2-81	101	102	Hammill 1-8

at Ham 8-87	95%	96%	Sandvik 9 1/2-86	101%	102%	I.S.E. 6 1/2-89
Sanmark 7 1/2-90	86 1/2%	87 1/2%	S.A.S. 8-85	94%	95%	ITT 4-87
Comp Corn 8 1/2-86	103	104	Seagrip 9-83	102	103	Komatsu 7 1/2-
umpont 7 1/2-78	101 1/2	102 1/2	SFE 9-82	100 1/2	101 1/2	Matsushita 6 1/2-
EC 8 1/2-82	98	98 1/2	Shell 8-86	100%	101%	Mitsui 7 1/2-90
TS 8 1/2-81	100%	101 1/2	Shell 7 1/2-87	95%	96%	McDerm 4-80

CS 9/4-85	10174	10214	SNCF 9/4-81	103	104	Morgan JP 4
IB 9/4-85	10374	10414	St Ind 9/4-80	10214	10314	Nabisco 5/4-85
rap 9/4-85	10214	10414	St Ind 9/4-88	10214	10314	Owens 11/4-81
esso 7/4-78	102	103	S Handels 9/4-86	10034	10174	Pennry JC 4
CS 3-86 Nov	10015	10175	Tenneco 7/4-79	100	101	Phil Lamb 4
Esrofloma 6/4-82	100	101	Tenneco 7/4-87	9514	9614	P.C.A. 5-88

Dr. H. J. 9-2-82	101% 102%	103% 104%	105% 106%
D.B.J. 9-2-82	102% 103%	104% 105%	106% 107%
H. J. 9-2-82	103% 104%	105% 106%	107% 108%
E. Canada 9-2-82	104% 105%	106% 107%	108% 109%
Am. 9-2-82	105% 106%	107% 108%	109% 110%
ichelin 9-2-82	106% 107%	108% 109%	110% 111%

SPECIAL BUSINESS

Change your track and follow the most complete guide to
rent, that opens the doors of African markets for you.
ECONOMIC YEARBOOK OF THE MEMBER STATES

- De luxe volume, 614 pages, 21 x 27 cm.
- Prices: U.S. \$50 including airmailing to every country in the world.

To order copies 1976 or to inquire about advertising conditions edition 1977 write to:

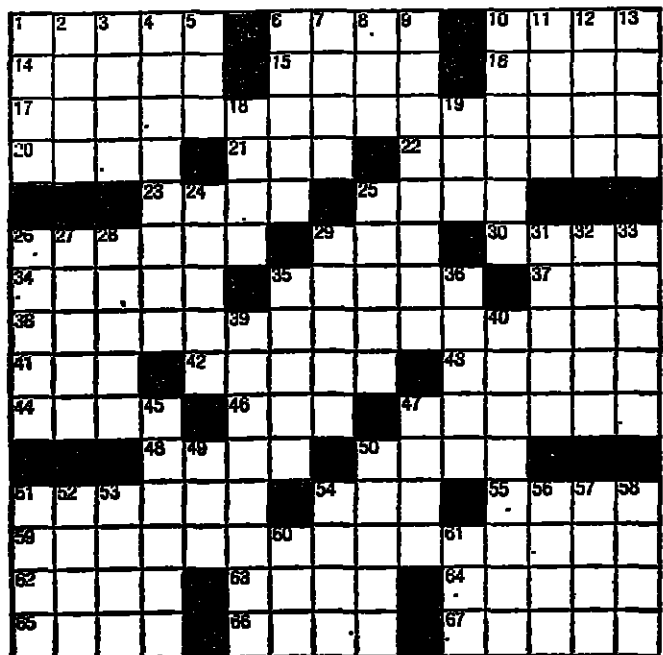
• complete documentation.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

هذه امه الاصل

[illegible]

ACROSS		Rhine	19 Swiss canon
1 Constellation	51 Rude one	34 Brass and hard	25
6 Show approval	54 Theater sign	35 ——— sturdy	26
10 Spar	55 Mude suddenly	36 City near Walla	27
14 Bermuda, for one	59 Mumford book,	37 Really	28
15 Frost	with "The"	38 Vally for action	29
16 Peruvian	62 Part of a play	39 Limit	30
17 Lewis Mumford	63 Composer Satie	39 Erie or Panama	31
book	64 Sildian wine	31 Conical bullet	32
	65 "Of — I Sing"	32 Set up	33
20 Honduran port	66 Entry on a coin	33 Let's up	34
21 Gold, in Granada	67 Meeting	35 City with well-	35
22 Originate		known banks	36
23 Abbr. on a label	DOWN	36 Relentless	37
25 Successor	1 Golf stroke	39 Spent lavishly	38
26 Card from a	2 Concerning	40 Unrestricted	39
vacationer	3 School subj.	access	40
29 Hint	4 Painful	45 Sally	41
30 Pintail duck	5 Opposite of syn.	47 Make a boo-boo	42
31 Capser	6 Pine-grained rock	49 Vegetable	43
35 Pals, out West	7 Trademark	50 Sans funds	44
37 Gershwin	8 River to the	51 Quarrel	45
38 Mumford book	Rhine	52 Kind of inst.	46
41 Container	9 Amount cleared	53 Word with bellum	47
42 Apply DDT	10 In a deal	54 In a — (angry)	48
43 Spice, to Pierre	10 U.M.W.	56 Twisted	49
44 Chooses	members	57 Accelerates	50
46 Amuse	11 Time — half	58 Jog	51
47 Welcomes	12 Rabbit's tail	60 A feast —	52
48 Musical work	13 Ticker —	famine	53
50 City on the	14 Loud laugh	61 Agt.'s cut	54



	C	F		C	F		
ALGIERVE	20	08	Clear.	MADRID	24	75	Clear.
AMSTERDAM	19	55	Cloudy.	MILAN	20	68	Clear.
ANTWERP	14	57	Cloudy.	MOSCOW	16	68	Clear.
ATHENS	27	75	Cloudy.	MOSCOW	11	52	Clear.
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable.	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy.
BELGRADE	20	57	Overcast.	NEW YORK	21	70	Clear.
BELLIN	14	57	Cloudy.	NIJN	20	70	Clear.
BELSOLES	20	68	Clear.	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy.
BELGRADE	20	68	Clear.	PARIS	21	70	Clear.
BUDAPEST	19	61	Cloudy.	PARIS	17	57	Clear.
CASABLANCA	24	73	Clear.	ROME	24	75	Clear.
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast.	SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy.
COSTA MESA	22	72	Clear.	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Cloudy.
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy.	TEHRAN	23	91	Fair.
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy.	TEL AVIV	20	85	Fair.
FLORENCE	20	68	Clear.	TUNIS	24	75	Clear.
FRANKFURT	19	64	Clear.	VIENNA	17	57	Cloudy.
GENOVA	14	57	Variable.	WARSAW	23	85	Rain.
HELSINKI	14	57	Clear.	WASHINGTON	23	72	Fair.
HELSINKI	14	57	Clear.	ZURICH	18	53	Cloudy.
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Clear.				
LISBON	24	73	Clear.				
LONDON	20	68	Clear.				
LOS ANGELES	20	58	Cloudy.				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds' Hedges.

The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy of the original figures or the timeliness of the quotations supplied for the D.M.T. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund \$7.96
 (2) Trustee Int. Fd. (A&P)... 86.55
 Austrian Select Fd... 82.76

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd:

- (d) Baerbond... SF\$9.55
- (d) Baur & Co. Fd... SF\$7.47
- (d) Grobar... SF\$6.09
- (d) J.B. Bond... SF\$7.11
- (w) Browninvest... \$13.89
- (d) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd... \$13.11
- (d) Canadian Fd... \$13.11
- (d) A.G.F. Japan Fd... \$6.34

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

- (w) Capital Intl... \$14.87
- (w) Capital Intl S.A.... \$6.11
- (d) Capital Rentinvest... LP\$1.51
- (d) Capital Rentinvest S.A... \$6.11
- (d) Cleveland Disphore Fd... \$825.41
- (d) Convert. Fd. Int. & Certs... \$15.57
- (d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y... \$6.53

CREDIT SUISSE:

- (d) Actions Suisse... SF\$3.53
- (d) Canada... SF\$1
- (d) C.S. Bonds-Intl... SF\$1
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Invl... SF\$7.00
- (d) Eurosec... SF\$6.74
- (d) Europa-Valor... SF\$1.10

- (i) Credit Fund S.A.... \$4.30
- (d) Credit Fund S.A.... SF\$4.59
- (d) Creditfund Fnd... SF\$7.71
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div)... \$3.91
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div)... \$1.01
- (d) Drayfus Fund Inv'l... \$12.15
- (d) Dryden Investment Corp... \$12.15
- (w) Europa Obligations... LP\$1.03

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

- (d) Concorata... DM\$1.10
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond... DM\$1.32

FIDELITY:

- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets... \$18.04
- (w) Fidelity Can. Fd... \$18.04
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund... \$17.47
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund... \$20.76
- (w) Fidelity World Fd... \$20.76
- (w) First Int'l Fd... \$12.86
- (w) First Int'l Realty Sec... \$13.93
- (w) First Int'l Real Estate Fd... \$13.93
- (w) Fleming Japan Fd... \$26.68
- (w) Foreign Value Fd... \$26.68
- (d) Formula Selection Fd... SF\$10.82
- (d) Fonditalia... \$6.04
- (d) Fonditalia Fd... \$6.04
- (w) Future Australia Fd... Aus.\$3.49

G.T. (GERMANY) LIMITED:

- (w) Berry Fac. Fd. Ltd... \$22.33
- (w) G.T. Dollar Fund... \$22.33
- (w) Guards... \$7.30
- (w) Hermann Holdings N.V... \$7.78
- (i) G.I.T. Hobbs... \$25.40
- (w) G.I.T. Int'l Fd... \$25.40
- (d) Interfund S.A... \$2.88
- (w) Intermark Fund... \$14.64
- (w) Intermark Fund... \$23.33
- (w) Int'l Securities Fund... \$6.26
- (w) Japanese Growth Fund... \$6.26
- (d) Italianesco S.A. Fund... \$6.26
- (w) Italofund Int'l Fd. S.A... \$7.84
- (w) Japan Growth Fund... \$11.71
- (w) Japan Growth Fund... \$11.71
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund... \$11.92

JARDINE FLEMING:

- (w) Jardine Japan Fund... \$14.25
- (w) Jard. Sh. East Asia... \$12.58

K&C Income Fund... LP\$1.90

- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F... \$22.10
- (d) Leverage Cap. Bond... \$31.84

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT. S.A.:

- (w) L&I Multi-way Fd... SF\$10
- (w) Lloyds Int'l Income... SF\$10
- (d) Lloyds Int'l Income... \$19.83
- (d) MAGNUM Fund Ltd... \$7.07
- (d) Newcourt Int'l Fund... \$1.23
- (d) Newcourt Int'l Fund... \$1.23
- (d) Newcourt Int'l Fund... \$1.23
- (d) Nippon Fund... \$6.82
- (d) Nippon Fund... \$6.82
- (d) Nippon Fund... \$6.82
- (d) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd... \$6.11
- (d) Pagnier Intern'l... \$6.11

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd:

- (w) U.S. Dollar Fund... \$101.88
- (d) U.S. Dollar Fund... \$101.88
- (d) Putnam Internat. Fund... \$11.79
- (d) Putnam Internat. Fund... \$11.79
- (d) Realinvest... \$1.90
- (d) Realinvest... \$1.90
- (d) Share Trust Portfolio... SF\$4.23
- (w) Samuel Reilly N.V... \$15.51
- (w) Samuel Reilly International N.V... \$4.68

SERBO:

- (i) Serbo (N.A.V.)... \$12.10
- (d) SERB Special Fund... DM\$6.70

SIEMKE GROUP GENERAL:

- (d) America-Vale... SF\$4.75
- (d) Intervallor... SF\$8.50
- (d) Intervallor... SF\$8.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF\$13.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF\$13.50
- (d) Transpac Fund... SF\$9.12

SWISS BANK CORP.:

- (d) America-Vale... SF\$4.75
- (d) Intervallor... SF\$8.50
- (d) Intervallor... SF\$8.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF\$13.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF\$13.50
- (d) Transpac Fund... SF\$9.12

UNION RAK OF SWITZERLAND:

- (d) Amca U.S. Sh... SF\$5.75
- (d) Bond Invest... SF\$7.25
- (d) Bond Invest... SF\$7.25
- (d) Europ. Europe Sh... SF\$10
- (d) Europ. Europe Sh... SF\$10
- (d) Glotinvest... SF\$4.50
- (d) Pacific Invest... SF\$6
- (d) Pacific Invest... SF\$6
- (d) Safe Swiss Air. Sh... SF\$17
- (d) Safe Swiss Car. Est... SF\$19

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

- (d) Atlantifonds... DM\$1.90
- (d) Atlantifonds... DM\$1.90
- (d) Atlantifonds... DM\$2.10
- (d) Atlantifonds... DM\$2.10
- (d) Atlantifonds... DM\$2.10
- (d) United Cap. Inv. Fd... \$5.02
- (d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd... \$11.96
- (d) Western Debt Fund... \$136.46
- (d) Western Debt Fund... \$136.46
- (d) World Equity Grid Fd... \$21.23
- (d) Worldwide Securities... \$48.42
- (d) Worldwide Securities... \$48.42

DM - Deutsche Mark; " - Ks.-divided; * - New; S.A. - Not available;

BF - Belgian francs; LP - Luxembourg francs; £ - Pounds sterling; - Other prices; s - Asked; b - bid. Change F/F \$10 to 10 p.m. time



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYTUP ©1997 by The Chicago Tribune
All Rights Reserved

□ □ □ □ □

ALCKO

□ □ □ □ □

YAMIDD

□ □ □ □ □

BOEDUL

□ □ □ □ □

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

□ □ □ □ □

Yesterday's Jumbles: **LIBEL WHOSE UNPAID ADMIRE**

Answer: *Deprive a driver of this and it could be a poor idea.* — **WINDSOFILL**

WHAT ALL THAT FIGHT TALK WAS ABOUT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

“ □ □ □ □ □ ”

(Answers tomorrow!)

Panel 1: A girl with long dark hair is shouting "WHAT KINDA LANGUAGE IS THAT?" at a boy with a striped shirt who is looking at a small object. A boy with glasses and a backpack stands behind him.

Panel 2: The girl is shouting "* BASIC ITALIAN. *" while holding a large object, possibly a book or a bag, over the boy with the striped shirt. The boy with glasses is still behind them.

Reviewed by Maurice Carroll

JAMES THURBER worked in the next chair at the copy desk and occasionally he would slip something spurious into the paper that hinted at his future career as a humorist. Fitzgerald lived in one night and to show them how to edit copy. James Joyce, Ernest Hemingway and Ezra Pound were about the neighborhood. Grant Wood, who had been a friend back home in Cedar Rapids, decided after a while to go back and paint what he knew about in Iowa.

At 21 years of age, in the 1920s, William L. Shirer got himself a job on the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune and he writes about it lovingly in "20th Century Journey," a memoir of his early years.

Maybe I liked the book more than I should have. I read once that everyone thinks the era of his parents' childhood was the ideal time and Shirer is of my parents' generation; his book ends the year before I was born.

And like most reporters who have sat around at meetings of the press syndicate in New York for W.W., or trailed around with political candidates on their fifth trip of the campaign to Poe Park in the Bronx, I have always had a fascination for the men in trenchcoats whose stories bear glamorous detelates.

But even allowing for personal susceptibility, Shirer's book seems well worth recommending. He is a man of genuine eminence in the world of letters, the author of a couple of well-revised books of modern history, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" and "The Collapse of the Third Republic," but he is modest, even reticent, in writing about him-

self and his own biography. He focuses on his second sample, in this second interview with Gutzburg.

"You know," the big American literature doctor she went on. "Reading was. Before I could express my fancy, she answered her. There is a natural descent. I go to what I read. I came to know the best. The only living." I kept scribbling those astonishing claims, seemed to please her.

"You should have been fond," she went on. "bridge. Not only the students the young are always than the old—loved it, faculty people. One p. I think it was at Oxford up later and said that to my lecture was the experience of his life. He said, he first read Kant's "Pure Reason," and once she went.

"My God," I suddenly. I have landed in the pit a megalomaniac! "It's a mating but scarcely better. This is a book by a reporter, and his good makes it a good book with his assignment, in which he never will be by reporting upon the what soon I saw of the. "What I dig of the and what I understand will be set down in volume," he writes. Go hope it as enjoyable as

Maurice Carroll is on of The New York Times

The New York Times
This list is based on re
more than 230 bookstores
big - United States. Weh
necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

1 Trinity, by Leon Bly
2 Dolores, by Jacqueline S
3 ann
4 Tough Not the Cat, by
5 Mary Stewart
6 The Lonely Lady, by Hae
7 old Robbins
8 Ordinary People, by Judith
9 Guest
10 The Deep, by Peter Beach
11 ley
12 Toward Heads, by Thoma
13 Tryon
14 The Golden Gate, by Al
15 tair Maclean
16 Agent in Place, by Hete
17 Maclean
18 A Stranger in the Mirro

-Ev Alan T:

The basic guideline for leading against grand slam is to choose something safe. But there are rare occasions when this principle should be ignored, and the opening leader should select something unsafe—or apparently unsafe.

South, the disgruntled deal North-South bid to a reasonable grand slam, North opened with a weak two-bid, and followed with a slightly eccentric rebid. The forcing response of two no-trump asked him to describe his hand further, and the rebid of three no-trump theoretically showed a suit diamond. But North decided to regard the 7-10 of diamonds as the equivalent of the queen, partly because a rebid of three diamonds would have sounded too discouraging.

South jumped confidently to seven no-trump. Expecting to find dummy with A K Q x x x in diamonds, he could count 13 tricks if either minor suit came home. Even with the actual North hand, the grand slam was still an excellent bet.

On a neutral lead South would have tested the clubs, and if this suit proved unsatisfactory he would have fallen back on diamonds, taking a first-round finesse against the queen.

Notice that the percentage play in diamonds is to finesse immediately. Playing a top honor first in case East has a singleton queen would be a bad error, for East is much more likely to have a small singleton than a singleton queen.

But this normal sequence of events, which would have succeeded, was disturbed by West. Knowing that his diamonds were all on his left, he could tell that a diamond lead was safe. So he put the diamond eight on the table, hoping to confuse the issue for South or to force him to make a premature decision.

South could of course have made the contract by immediately, but that would have been a foolish play all his eggs in the basket. Naturally and he won with the king of clubs and played the ace and clubs to test that suit. This suit failed, but he came back on diamonds, but no longer any way to tricks.

The declarer spent a trying to guess whether led from Q x x in diamonds, the only combination could help. He even the diamond finesse, was right up to a point.

But when East disc was all over, South disc speeded back on the diamond and entered his hand major-suit lead. He saw a club to East, for down

NORTH (D)

♠ 954
♥ 63
♦ AKJ10
♣ 107

WEST EAST

♠ 108732 ♠ Q
♥ Q102 ♥ Q
♦ Q852 ♦ 6
♣ 3 ♣ J

SOUTH

♠ AKJ
♥ AK
♦ 83
♣ AKQ8

Neither side were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South
2 ♣ Pass 2 N.T.
3 N.T. Pass 7 N.T.
Pass Pass

West led the eight.

Bears Defeat 49ers

Rams, Vikings Pound Out Overtime Tie

William N. Wallace

MINNAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 20 (UPI)—Before the playoffs, the 198 game between the Minnesota Vikings and the Los Angeles Rams was played in the NFL's first overtime game. The Rams won 27-24.

The Rams' victory was a surprise to many fans, who expected the Vikings to win. The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

The Rams' defense was outstanding, and the offense was efficient.

The Vikings' offense was hampered by a poor performance from their quarterback, and the defense was unable to stop the Rams' drive.

The Rams' victory was a significant one, as it marked the first overtime game in the NFL's history.

When he threw the pass toward Sammy White he never saw Kay, who had drifted back into the pattern. "That was the ball game," Tarkenton said.

By passing at that point Tarkenton threw away a chance at a winning field goal by Fred Cox, at 23 yards or less against a gusty 20-mile-an-hour wind.

Max Winter, president of the Vikings, said he was satisfied with the tie and Bud Grant, the Minnesota coach, echoed the view. "A tie was just," Grant said. "Tom Mack, the Rams' all-pro guard, added, "After a great game like that, all the effort, and you come out with nothing, it leaves you a little flat."

Ties in the NFL count in the standings as half a victory and half a defeat. The Vikings and Rams are so secure in their respective divisions, Central and West of the National Conference, that they will both march to the playoffs, possibly to meet again in December, unless one or the other falls on its face.

That is unlikely from the way they played yesterday, the Vikings sticking by the pass, the Rams on the ground. The defenses were outstanding, two of the best

in pro football, and of the four scores, three came after errors, meaning human breakdowns which good football eventually produces.

The features of the first half were a goal-line stand by the Vikings, who stopped the Rams at the one, and a 33-yard Minnesota field goal by Cox set up by an interception of Pat Haden's second pass.

Three scores came in the fourth quarter, as the defenses finally gave way, the first a 56-yard touchdown pass, Tarkenton to Sammy White as Rod Perry, the defense fell down. The Rams got a 42-yard field goal by Dempsey concluding an honest 44-yard drive, and then they tied the game, 10-10, with 1:59 remaining in the fourth quarter.

A fumble set up the touchdown as Brent McClanahan, the Minnesota runner, was stripped of the ball by the redeemer Perry, a first-year starter at cornerback. Perry picked up the fumble and returned it 28 yards to the Vikings' 11. Jim Bertelsen scored the tying touchdown from the one four plays later.

Haden, the 23-year-old Los Angeles quarterback making his first start, drew universal praise for his efforts. Mack said of the Rams' Scholten, "The kid was great, cool, poised with the confidence of his teammates." Haden was less generous. "I'm self-critical," said the blond youth. "I made at least three mistakes which could have cost us the game."

Tarkenton threw 43 times, and completed 27 for 389 yards.

In other games, reported by UPI:

Bears 19, 49ers 12

At San Francisco, Walter Payton scored two touchdowns and Chicago's special teams set up 12 points to give the unbeaten Bears a 19-12 victory over San Francisco. Payton, who rushed for 144 yards on 27 carries, scored on runs of 20 and seven yards, with the second TD being set up by a fumble recovery by the Bears' punt coverage team.

With less than a minute left in the half, Chicago took advantage of two 49er breakdowns to add five more points within a 22-second span. The first came when Mike Adams broke through and blocked Tom Whitman's punt, which rolled out of the endzone for a safety. Two plays after the free kick, Bob Thomas kicked a 35-yard field goal to give Chicago a 19-5 half-time lead.

The 49ers' points came on a 21-yard field goal by Steve Mikula, a safety in the second quarter when Tommy Hart broke through and dropped Payton in the end zone and a 13-yard pass from Jim Plunkett to Darville Williams with 1:26 left to play.

Broncos 45, Jets 3

At Denver, running back Otis Armstrong rushed for 94 yards and the Broncos amassed a club-

record 543 yards in total offense en route to a 45-3 rout of the New York Jets, the largest victory margin in the club's 16-year history.

Denver scored on a 15-yard run by Armstrong early in the first quarter, another 15-yard run by tight-end Riley Odoms and on one-yard scrambles by Jon Keyworth and Jim Kwik. The Broncos also had a 14-yard TD pass from Steve Ramsey to tight-end Haven Moses and a 39-yard interception return for a score by John Rower.

Jim Turner, who missed two extra-point attempts, added field goals of 20 and 30 yards.

The Jets, with quarterback Joe Namath sidelined for most of the first half with a neck injury, got their only score early in the first quarter on a 25-yard field goal by Pat Lesby.

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 20 (UPI)—Except for manager Chuck Tanner, who somehow never lost his enthusiasm, the Oakland A's seem to have conceded the American League West title to the Kansas City Royals even after their best hitting show of the season.

The trouble is the A's scored 13 runs and pounded 14 hits for a 13-3 victory yesterday after three hours late. Before the outburst, they bowed to the Texas Rangers, 9-1, and the double-header split cost them dearly.

They go to Kansas City tomorrow for the start of a three-game series six games behind the Royals with 12 to play. What they need is a sweep—and none of the A's acts as if the possibility exists.

"We have to mull them, that's what we have to do," said Billy North after the split with the Rangers. "I think we are in trouble."

"We haven't played all that well against them to realistically believe we can sweep them," said Sal Bando. "Of course, we could, but it's going to be pretty tough to do."

"Of course, we have to sweep them," said Joe Rudi, "but we can't go in there thinking that way. We have to concentrate everything on the first game and if we win that one, then go on to the next. This is a funny game and anything can happen but I learned a long time ago not to look too far into the future."

Tomorrow night it will be the A's Stan Balmain (8-4) vs. Doug Bird (11-9). On Wednesday it will be Oakland's Vida Blue (16-12) vs. Marty Pattin (8-12) and on Thursday for Oakland Mike Torres (14-11) vs. Dennis Leonard (17-8).

The biggest reason why the A's aren't all that optimistic is that they split their last six games and dropped two and one-half games to Kansas City in the process. The Royals have won four in a row.

"They are the hot club now, not us," said North, "although we might be getting something under way to beat them in the second game Sunday."

"That kind of hitting is exactly what the doctors ordered," said Turner. "It should prove a big plus going into Kansas City. Sure we have to sweep, and I think we can do it."

Jim Umberger, a young lefty with a good breaking fastball, held the A's to four hits in yesterday's opener and won easily as his teammates pounded four Oakland pitchers for 15 hits. Tom Greve and Juan Beniquez showed the way with three RBIs each. Torres, who had won six

times as much this year as he did in 1975, wrapped up the victory by rolling in a ten-foot birdie putt on the closing 500-yard, par-5 18th hole.

North, winless in his fourth year on the tour, gambled on the 18th and tried to reach the green in two shots. His ball sailed over the back edge of the green. He chipped to within four feet and sank a putt for a birdie.

Tom Weiskopf, after shooting a final 69, was in third place at 274. Ed Sabo also shot 69 and was fourth with 375.

Nicklaus, who built this course here in 1975, wound up with 67 for a third-place tie at 276.4 under par. He was tied with Bob Smith, 68; Bruce Lietzke, 67; and Kermit Zarley, who had a closing 67.

Sunday's Line Scores

Hard (8), Banga (15), Torrealba (12), Lindor (15) and Murphy, L-Rutchen (17), ER-Buckner (7th).	Wise (12-10) and Puck, Roberts, Grull (8) and Prentiss, L-Roberts (14-16), ER-Millard (1st).
(First Game)	
St. Louis 005 000 005 0 16 0	California 000 000 000 3 10 0
Montreal 010 008 112-07 15 2 0	Minors 001 020 101-05 11 0 0
McClothlen, Curtis (7), Walker (8), McCaskey (8), Gorman (10), Tamm (10), Murphy (8), Murray (8), Taylor (10) and Carter, W-Walker (14-11), Kerrigan (12-9), ER-Dunno (12th).	Chicago 140 000 000-13 10 0
(Second Game)	Kansas City 000 000 012-06 10 0
St. Louis 000 000 000 0 4 0	Knabe, Barrion (4), Fowler (8) and Eakin; Hassler, Nelson (2), Litrell (7), Mingor (7) and Stinson, Martins (8), W-Mingor (5) and Wilson (12-12).
Montreal 000 000 015-11 0 0	St. Louis 000 000 000-00 0 0
Legrow (6-1) and Ferguson; Pryman (10-13) and Puck (10-13).	Milwaukee 000 102-11 0 0
AMERICAN LEAGUE	Hunter (18-14) and Munroe; Slaton (14-12) and Ford.
(First Game)	
St. Louis 000 000 000-04 0 0	Texas 002 030 000-04 15 2 0
Cleveland 000 103 018-11 0 0	Oakland 000 001 000-04 1 4 1
McCaskey, McGrogan (8) and Duncan (10), Tamm (10), Gorman (10) and Coby, Foote (7), W-Doobson (15-12), Cavland (18-7), ER-Powell (19th), Curtis (2d).	Red (4), Abbott (15), Eator (8) and Newman, L-Torres (14-11), ER- Greve (17th).
(Second Game)	
St. Louis 000 000 011 000-04 2-5 0	
Cleveland 000 110 000 000-04 1-0 0	
McCaskey, McGrogan (8), Miller (12), McCaskey (8), Tamm (10), Gorman (10), Dempsey, Duncan (6); Eckley; We- brock (8), Kera (11) and Foote, W- Doobson (15-12), L-Miller (14), ER- Curtis (12th).	
St. Louis 002 000 108-12 12 0 0	
Montreal 104 000 000-11 0 0	

